

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

XXXVII-NO. 38

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Trade for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Zeph's Jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio. Joe. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

### HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thee Ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse power, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corratt & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

### JEWELERS.

F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc., No. 5 South Erie street.

## NEW TARIFF FOR CUBA.

Porter Submitted One to Secretary of Treasury.

## REPORT MADE TO THE PRESIDENT.

Present Tariff Made In the Interests of the Spaniards—Astounding Abuses, Enormous Expenses of the Spanish Administration—Crookedness of Officials.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Hon. Robert P. Porter, special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, presented his report to the president and secretary of the treasury. The report goes very fully into the financial and economical condition of Cuba.

Mr. Porter, in the opening of his report, testifies to the consideration and courtesy shown him by Spaniard and Cuban alike. The following extract from a letter written to Commissioner Porter by General Gomez, under date of Oct. 3, will be read with interest:

"I must congratulate you cordially for the high mission which you have had entrusted to you. I am completely identified in all and with all concerning it. On my side I am doing all I can for the immediate reconstruction of the country. Its wounds will heal with the rapid promotion of the work. This is the battle we are now fighting, and all men of good will should join us in our struggle."

Mr. Porter has submitted for the approval of the honorable secretary of the treasury a complete revision of the tariff in the form of a new bill, which will be examined by the experts of the treasury department and, if approved, will be promulgated by the president and take effect at the port of Cienfuegos Dec. 1, that being, in all probability, the first important port to come into the possession of the United States.

Commissioner Porter said that the Spanish tariff was made by Spaniards for Spain, in the interests of the Spaniards.

The total value of imports in 1896, cents omitted was \$61,442,334, of which the general average of reduction was at 63.7 per cent.

To the question, with such a large reduction of duties, how is it possible to secure revenue for the purpose of administering the government of the island, the report says: "There are several answers to this question, and the facts bearing on the subject are given in full in the proper place in the report. The general answer is, that by reason of fraudulent classification and smuggling, most of the revenue collected from the people of Cuba never found its way into the treasury of that island nor of Spain."

Mr. Porter further said:

"The cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish official in Cuba is beyond conception, and, if we may judge by the results at Santiago, the United States officials will be able to collect as much revenue on a tariff, the duties of which are more than a half or nearly two-thirds less, than under the iniquitous law now in force. The reduction to a reasonable rate of duty in certain schedules, such as those relating to machinery, railway supplies, etc., will increase the importation, and the revenue will certainly be greater than during the period when the duties have been prohibitory. A railway company naturally hesitates to import a locomotive when the duty was equivalent to the value of the engine. With a revised tariff of 25 per cent, for Cuba has no locomotive works, it may import two or four, or even six. The same is true of a variety of other articles. In all cases where there are home industries in Cuba capable of supplying a manufactured article made by home labor, care has been exercised, either by making free the raw material or not making a too radical reduction of duty, not to injure their prospects. In so doing it is only carrying out the policy which has been so fruitful in developing the industries of the United States and securing diversified employment for its labor."

The average annual customhouse receipts from 1886 to 1897 inclusive amounted to \$12,645,896.

Mr. Porter further along said:

"The money collected from Cuba, whether it was \$26,000,000 or less, has all gone, and nothing is likely to be found in the treasury but numerous evidences of promises to pay, records of receipts given by the government for goods not paid for, debts of all kinds, including the salaries of a large number of the minor officials. The first and most important item of expenditures is for sovereignty expenses and aggregates a sum exceeding \$22,000,000."

One sample of the expenditures was a salary of \$40,000 a year, the governor general's salary and \$46,450, as the expenses of his office. The principal expenditures had to do directly or indirectly with Spain's government of the island.

He further said: "It is impossible at this moment to make a satisfactory estimate of this new budget, nor can it very well be done until after the United States forces are in full possession and able to secure complete data as to the personal needs of the government of Cuba. Of course, the large items, such as interest on the public debt, expenditures of Spain for the purpose of conquering the island, will disappear, making a reduction, if we include the civil guards, of \$18,000,000 or \$20,000,000. How much of this amount will be required for necessary expenses under the new order of things it will be impossible to forecast."

Mr. Porter says the Cuban basis of currency is strictly gold. The Spanish silver coin in the island fluctuates in value. At one point he said in part:

"There was, when your commissioner was in Cuba in September, a margin of 30 cents on the silver dollars, and the financial and business men of Havana do not think these dollars would go down to a point where it would not pay to ship the Spanish silver to Spain and utilize the American dollar in Cuba. In this event it will be necessary for the United States government to ship as many silver dollars to Cuba as possible, one prominent banking firm suggesting

5,000,000 or 6,000,000, which, with the subsidiary coins, would be required for small payments."

He suggests that certain forms of taxation, fearfully oppressive, be abolished.

An average of only 1 in 40 of the *literato* classes can read and write.

There can be no stable government in Cuba, he says, until this is remedied.

In regard to industrial enterprise, Mr. Porter concludes that little can be done until the sanitary conditions have been improved in all the industrial centers.

Dealing with the railway system of Cuba, the facts gathered on this subject by Commissioner Porter he reports point to the advisability of immediately constructing a trunk railway from end to end of the island, with branches extending north and south to the important cities and ports.

Mr. Porter says there are lots of able-bodied unemployed in Havana, while laborers are scarce in other places or too weak to work, or hid away in the insurgent camps. He favors some means of transportation for able-bodied men to places where they can obtain employment.

## DONS HAVE A PRICE.

If We Don't Pay It, They Won't Sign a Treaty Giving Us the Philippines.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—According to semi-official statements here, the Spanish peace commissioners will maintain their present attitude in regard to the Philippine islands and will certainly not accept the conditions of the United States. Further, if the discussion does not return to the limits of the protocol, as viewed by the Spaniards, the Spanish commissioners have decided, in spite of contrary reports, not to sign a treaty of peace.

It is also learned from the same sources that complete accord prevails between the Spanish government and its peace commissioners.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus far suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accompanied by a financial consideration of appreciable size.

A Spaniard who is posted as to the exact status of affairs informed the correspondent of The Associated Press that he did not believe the Spanish commissioners would take their final stand at today's session, although he thought it possible that they might finally decline to continue the discussion except within the limits of Spain's construction of the protocol.

This is another way of saying that Spain may cease her contentions. Should this be so, she would make an open protest to the world against "spoliation."

Mr. Porter further said:

"The cupidity and rapacity of the Spanish official in Cuba is beyond conception, and, if we may judge by the results at Santiago, the United States officials will be able to collect as much revenue on a tariff, the duties of which are more than a half or nearly two-thirds less, than under the iniquitous law now in force. The reduction to a reasonable rate of duty in certain schedules, such as those relating to machinery, railway supplies, etc., will increase the importation, and the revenue will certainly be greater than during the period when the duties have been prohibitory. A railway company naturally hesitates to import a locomotive when the duty was equivalent to the value of the engine. With a revised tariff of 25 per cent, for Cuba has no locomotive works, it may import two or four, or even six. The same is true of a variety of other articles. In all cases where there are home industries in Cuba capable of supplying a manufactured article made by home labor, care has been exercised, either by making free the raw material or not making a too radical reduction of duty, not to injure their prospects. In so doing it is only carrying out the policy which has been so fruitful in developing the industries of the United States and securing diversified employment for its labor."

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## TOLD IN FEW WORDS

GOOD STORIES FOR PEOPLE WHO HAVE LITTLE TIME TO READ.

A Pathetic Story of a Little Youngster Who Might Have Distinguished Himself Had He Not Been Cut Down in His Career.

The San Francisco Argonaut tells a new story about Stephen Masset, so well known years ago as "Jeems' P'pes." When he was editor of the Marysville (Cal.) Herald, Mr. Mittell, the well-known California pioneer and author, engaged him in an argument on religion, which Mr. Mittell attacked, finally winding up by saying: "See here, Masset, you ought to get my book on 'Evidences Against Christianity,' that will convince you." "Very well," said Masset, "I will." So the next time he entered a bookstore he asked for it. The clerk showed him the work in two volumes. "How much is it?" said Masset. "Three dollars," replied the clerk. "What?" exclaimed Masset, "three dollars? Take it back, sir, take it back; I prefer to remain a Christian."

From San Juan Hill there comes a pathetic story of a little youngster who might have distinguished himself also had he not been cut down early in his career. His father was a private in an infantry regiment. He had taken his boy to Tampa with him, and when he went on board the San Marcos with his regiment he took the boy along. He was sorry he had afterward for the boy proved a perfect nuisance. He climbed up in the rigging, ran all over the ship, and got into all sorts of dangerous places, causing his father considerable anxiety and worry most of the time.

When the ship anchored off the Cuban coast his father gave the boy strict orders to stay on board the boat but the father had no sooner gone ashore with his company in one of the small boats, than his son followed in another. For several days the boy knocked around with the troops and then disappeared. But on the day of battle he turned up again and as the regiments made their way up San Juan hill, there was the boy trotting along behind his father. The bullets were already beginning to come thick and fast. The color sergeant had been shot, the men were dropping here and there. Suddenly there came a great shower of bullets and the father fell, but the boy paused only an instant, just long enough to pick up his father's gun; then he passed on with the rest of the line. But twenty yards from his father's body he caught it, too, and fell, pierced by a bullet. His days for getting into mischief were over, and his little courageous heart, which had prompted him to seize his dead father's gun and take his place in the line, was stilled forever.—New York Tribune.

The Emperor Maximilian was an abstemious man as regarded the pleasures of the table, a laudable habit which was encouraged by all about him, who loved to feast royally at his expense, while he dined alone upon some simple dish. But the Emperor had a taste for fish, and especially sturgeon, and one day he relished so much a dish of this last that, like Oliver, and to the equal surprise of the attendant, he asked for more. "Extremely sorry," said the saitre d'hotel, "but there is no more sturgeon." The Emperor, perhaps, swore softly to himself, perhaps he merely whistled or hummed. Anyhow, after a pause, he sent for the steward of the palace, who inquired in some surprise what His Majesty was pleased to want. "I want to know," said the Emperor, "how much sturgeon you bought for my dinner to-day?" "One thousand pounds, Your Majesty," replied the steward. "Then next time buy a thousand and a half," said the Emperor, "so that I may have a second help."

Although Engineer Bill Spence has had a long and varied experience as an "eagle eye" and is known as one of the most careful and painstaking in his profession, it has been his misfortune to send to the unknown regions of the silent beyond four track perambulators, though he used every effort in each case to prevent the accident. Sad though these reminiscences are to him, yet he has a store of recollections of similar experiences which were unattended with loss of life that are very amusing.

He says: "When I was fireman on the old hay-burner No. 8, on the Memphis &amp; Little Rock road years ago, as we were approaching Forest City one trip a man riding a mule was seen just ahead. A call for brakes was made, but before the effect was felt we had struck them. The mule was killed, but the rider was snugly "scroothed" up on the front end. When asked if he was much hurt he replied: "Not a d—n bit. Have a drink? and he pulled a quart bottle from his pocket and passed it around."

"Before the consolidation of the Tennessee Midland and the P. T. &amp; A., coming out of Memphis one day when passing Elmwood Cemetery, where no whistles or bells are allowed to be sounded, I saw a man walking the track ahead and sounded the whistle anyway, but he paid not attention to the signal. I slowed up, but before I could stop the pilot beam knocked him off the track. By the time we got to him he was up, and we asked if he was hurt. He said 'No,' and with that walked away, remarking that we might go about our business and he would attend to his."—Paducah, Ky. News.

What is that which, though black, itself, enlightens the world? Ink.

Pride is a luxury no creature being

## THE VEGETABLE GROWER.

Some Valuable Hints for the Benefit of the Gardener.

Onions.—As opportunity occurs these should be carefully looked over and any that are bad, or showing signs of rotting by beginning to soften, should be removed. One bad specimen quickly contaminates the sound ones surrounding it. The old adage "a stitch in time saves nine," can be applied with advantage here, as by frequent looking over much damage may be arrested. Frequent turning also goes a long way in assisting preservation.

We grew some eight of the old standard varieties this year by what is known as the "new" onion creature (that is, the method of sowing in heat in spring and afterward transplanting to the open ground), principally to test their keeping qualities. We are now convinced that onions grown by this method are only good for summer and fall use, as, although still early in the season quite a few bad ones begin to appear. None of the varieties are altogether free, though Yellow Danvers is least affected. The same varieties were sown outdoors in the usual course, and although the onions are, of course, smaller, they are practically free from rot and give every indication of good keeping qualities. Both lots had the same treatment, and the same chance during the ripening off period, and are now stored in the same quarters, so that their chances of keeping were equal in every way.

Cold Frames.—One of the principal aims with regard to these now should be to concentrate all the sun heat possible by closing up early, especially those containing crops which we are anxious to push on to maturity; freedom of air must, of course, be given during the day on all suitable occasions. It is a mistake to think that matters can be hastened by giving air only in limited quantities during the day and running up the heat to an abnormally high degree. This would cause too great a difference between the night and day temperatures and healthy growth would thereby be retarded in place of being induced.

Where it is intended to winter over stock of cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce plants for planting outdoors in spring, the present is a good time to set about getting them transplanted into the frames. To give them freedom to make thrifty plants, they should not be set closer than two inches each way; keep somewhat close and shaded for a few days, then gradually admit all the air possible to keep the plants stout and hardy. The sashes may be thrown off altogether during the day as long as the weather will permit.

## Bulbs in Jadoo.

Now is the time to put up bulbs for winter blooming indoors or to plant them in beds for spring flowering. All bulbs like rich, but mellow soil, and well drained sunny spots. I have found Jadoo Fibre to suit them well as a medium from growth. It is rich in food, cleanly to handle, non-odorous, extremely light, and while easily drained (and that is essential) owing to its spongy nature it holds moisture well. The doing away with the necessity of handling heavy masses of earth is indeed a boon, felt much by those who have to handle large ornamental vessels indoors. Then again, the absence of any smell from Jadoo makes it possible to keep the material in any handy place in a home.

Used as a mulch on beds the neat appearance is very pleasing, and it is easily penetrated by the young growth in spring as it never cakes. In conclusion, I would add water with Jadoo Liquid when coming into bloom.—G. T. Drennan.

## Town Talk.

Skim milk in moderate quantities is excellent for colts just after weaning.

The colt should be especially well fed on muscle and bone forming feeds the first two years of his life.

Allow the horse water often and before feeding grain rather than immediately after.

A small feed of oil meal in the grain keeps a colt healthy and laxative and in a growing condition.

Roots, especially carrots, are most excellent for colts and horses when fed in moderate quantities.

The education of the horse should begin at a very early age and be continued until it is well trained.

Liberal feeding of the young and growing colt is as necessary to make a well developed horse as breeding. The two must be combined.

Horses should not be put on the market before they are five or six years old, and should always be well trained, well groomed, and in good condition when offered for sale.

The colt's foot should be trimmed in to shape with the farrier's pinchers, rasp and knife occasionally. Doing this will save many defects in hoofs and joints.

Too much coarse fodder should not be fed at once. Hundreds of horses are ruined every year by too much hay at a feed. It must be borne in mind that the stomach of the horse is small.

## To Explore the Porto Rico Flora.

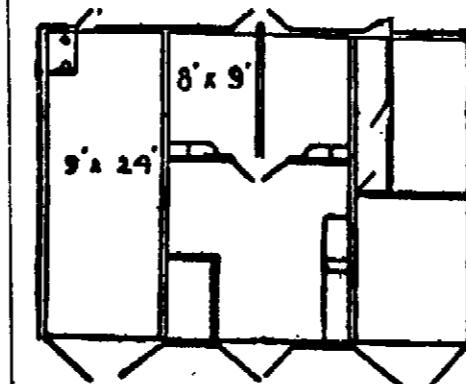
Through the generosity of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the New York Botanical Garden is about to undertake a botanical exploration of the island of Porto Rico. The expedition will carry on collecting of museum and herbarium specimens and living plants, for at least six months. Inasmuch as very little is as yet known concerning the natural flora of the island, it is confidently expected that much of value and interest will be secured, and the collections will furnish the basis of a report on the botany and vegetable production of our newly-acquired territory.—Farmers' Guide.

## CHEAP FARM BARN.

Description and Elevation of a Structure.

This barn was planned by the Carolina experiment station and built for \$150. The main part, in the centre, is 16x24 feet, and the two sheds, one on each side, are each 10x24 feet. Fig. 1 shows the elevation and Fig. 2 the floor plan. It will be seen that the main room has space for carriages, with harness room and grain bin. The foun-

dation timbers of the barn were raised nearly a foot above the general level of the soil. The floor of the stalls and the ante-room, including all of the main body of the barn, but not including the side shed rooms, were built up with rocks and gravel a depth of one foot, so as to be even with the tops of the sills. The floors of both shed rooms were also covered to a depth of several inches with broken stone and gravel, so as to keep them dry.



The additional shed could have been put under the same straight roof at considerably less expense, and would have afforded more storage room. The lumber bill, not including the second shed, calls for 4,592 square feet.

To change the plan enough to make the roof straight over the second shed would require 6 posts 14 feet long and 26 rafters 23 1/2 feet long, and to drop out the corresponding three posts 12 feet long and 13 rafters 13 feet long; then other lumber enough to cover the shed besides to supply posts and braces, would be needed.—Ohio Farmer.

## Quinces and the Blight.

There is complaint in some sections that the quince trees blight a good deal and do not bear. Doubtless the blighting has much to do with this unfruitfulness. The present season, however, seems to be an exception, many trees which have borne little or nothing for years having a fair crop now.

The quince blight seems to be of the same nature as the twig blight of the apple, and both are closely related to the pear blight. But while the latter, if allowed to have its way, usually kills the pear tree, the apple and the quince seem to have resisting power sufficient to overcome the attack, though they come year after year.

The only thing that can be depended on to save the pear trees is cutting off and burning the diseased branches, and the sooner this is done the better. Why not try this on the quinces? It could hardly be expected to be a complete success the first season, but there is good reason to believe that the healthful constitution of the quince, aided by the proper use of the pruning knife, would triumph over the malady.

## Breeding Pens.

The pullets of last year's hatch used in the breeding pens this season ought to be of known quality so far as size and markings and laying qualities are concerned, says the Ranch and Range. In accordance with the law of nature, the laying stock which has been yielding eggs abundantly for the past several months will now seek a rest so far as egg production is concerned.

The breeding pullets should be carefully looked over and selection made for the breeding pens for next year. It is hens that give the best and strongest chicks. Select the best of these pullets, discarding closely each and every one which has developed any defect. Remove the defective ones. Give the ones selected an opportunity to build up. Do not force them to lay. A vacation will do them as much good as it will a tired man. Let them put in a month or two in resting according to their inclination. They will gain in strength and enter the trying moulting season well prepared to endure the attending hardships.

They will thus moult early and well, and in consequence produce the early chicks next season. The character and constitution of the chicks of next year is being built right now.

## Limping Necks.

The newest and most fatal disease that we know of among chickens and turkeys is what is called "limber neck." This name is very suggestive of the prevailing symptoms of the disease. The first trouble one sees with a fowl is that in trying to pick up food they seem to peck everywhere but fine proper spot. Their necks are absolutely so limber they have no control over their heads at all. In a short time—often but an hour or so—they squat down, stretch their necks out straight and when approached make a heart-rending squawking but are unable to lift their heads at all. There are no symptoms of cholera or any other fowl trouble present. We know of one poultier who lost over one thousand chickens last year, every affected one dying. The only recommendation that "limber neck" has, is it does its work quickly, one is never in doubt about the matter from the very first.—Farmers' Guide.

## Sacrificed to Blood Poison.

Those who have never had Blood Poison can not know what a desperate condition it can produce. This terrible disease which the doctors are totally unable to cure, is communicated from one generation to another, inflicting its taint upon countless innocent ones.

Some years ago I was inoculated with poison by my wife, who infected my baby with blood poison. The little one was unequal to the struggle, and its life was yielded up to the fearful poison. For six long years I suffered under misery, was covered with sores and ulcers from head to foot, and no language can express my feelings of woe during those long years. I had the best medical treatment, several physicians successively treated me, but all to no purpose. The mercury and potash seemed to add fuel to the awful flame which was devouring me. I was advised by friends who had seen wonder cures made by Dr. S. S. S. Swift, to go to him, and I felt hope again revive in my breast—hope for health and happiness again. I improved from the start, and a complete and perfect cure was the result. S. S. S. Swift, M. D., Montgomery, Ala.

Of the many blood remedies, S. S. S. is the only one which can reach deep-seated, violent cases. It never fails to cure perfectly and permanently the most desperate cases which are beyond the reach of other remedies.

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is PURELY VEGETABLE, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash, or other mineral.

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BAR-BEN is strictly a Brain, Blood and Nerve Food. It creates solid flesh, muscle and strength, clears the brain, makes the body pure and rich and causes a general feeling of well-being, health and increased vitality. The generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is immediately made conscious of direct benefit.

BAR-BEN is the result of 20 years of scientific research in the treatment of the nerves of man and woman.

It is purely an animal and vegetable extract, contains no poisonous substances, and is prepared in sugar coated tablets, easy to take. BAR-BEN is for sale in all drug stores, and can be had for 50 cents, enough to last one or two months' treatment.

In cases of premature loss of vitality, BAR-BEN is a prompt, absolute and permanent specific, producing results without parallel in the history of medicine. In complicated cases our remedy may be taken at home under our directions, or sent to pay railroad fares and hotel bills for any one who is ill and who prefers to come to us for treatment, if we fail to cure. We answer all letters in plain envelope and hold all correspondence strictly confidential. A certain test would be to buy a box of our druggist, or send us \$1.00 for a 90 dose box with special instructions to suit your case.

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BAR-BEN.It strengthens the nerves.  
A 90 dose box for 50 cents.

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## Boxing Gloves,

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## Wood and Metal Dumb

## Bells,

## Rugby and Association

## Foot Balls,

## Punching Bags.

## OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Paul Otway and Evelyn Bryant had become engaged. Paul dreamed of a future bliss, but in the morning Evelyn was invisible, and her maiden aunt played the part of an ogress. "Never, mind, I'll talk with Evelyn after dinner," said Paul to himself. But Evelyn, as if to frustrate the intention, at dinner, rose, almost the first to withdraw. Paul was beforehand with her, however. He sprang up to open the door, and as she passed through it he followed her.

"Evelyn, what does all this mean?"

"Oh, Paul," she sobbed, shrinking into the dark angle of the hallway. "I am so miserable! We must not see each other any more, and—"

"But why? What has happened?"

"I will tell you what has happened, Mr. Otway," said Aunt Eliza, grimly, coming up behind them, "if you will be so good as to let go of my niece's hand."

And Evelyn escaped up stairs, leaving Paul tête-à-tête with the fossil aunt.

"We have met with a great loss," said Aunt Eliza. "Evelyn had always fancied herself the heiress to her fati's extensive estates in Virginia. Now, by a cruel and unexpected lawsuit, as we learn from a letter received this morning, we are thrown out of our property, and find ourselves penniless."

"'Lawsuit' I repeated Paul.

"The judge has decided that the Silver Hill estates should have belonged to some one else these twenty years," sobbed Aunt Eliza, "and there is ever so much accumulation of rents to be paid over, and we are very poor. So there is an end of your boy and girl preferences, Mr. Otway."

"Why can't I marry Evelyn just the same?"

"Why!" repeated the spinster. "Because you have nothing to live on."

Paul was somewhat staggered by this remarkably plain and lucid statement of affairs.

"I don't think I have got much money," said Paul, dubiously, "but I can earn plenty. I suppose."

Miss Eliza shook her head incredulously.

"But you'll let me see Evelyn about it?" pleaded Paul, and so, three minutes afterward, Evelyn came down, her eyes drenched and her pretty cheeks crimsoned.

"Don't be discouraged, darling," coaxed Paul, with a radiant face, "I've got a splendid idea—two of 'em. First, I'll thrash the fellow that has cheated your property away from you—"

"Paul!" interrupted Evelyn, "we have no right to doubt the justice of the decision."

"I'll thrash the rascal all the same," persisted Paul, "and then I'll have old Freyburn sue him to get it back again. That's the first idea."

"Rather impracticable," said Evelyn, smiling in spite of her distress.

"Mr. Otway, sah."

Paul turned abruptly on the colored waiter at his side.

"Gentleman in the parlor, sir, inquire arter Mr. Otway."

"Oh, hang the gentleman in the parlor!"

"Go, Paul, go," pleaded Evelyn, and Paul reluctantly obeyed, waiting, however, until the servant had vanished to steal a goodly kiss from Evelyn's lovely crimson cheek.

"Why, hello, Freyburn, this is never you!"

The little old lawyer was walking up and down the floor, with his hands behind him, as Paul Otway entered. He smiled.

"I have come up post haste, Mr. Paul, to congratulate you."

"Congratulate me! Why, how on earth did you hear of it? We were only engaged last night."

"What are you talking about?"

"Evelyn."

"And I am talking of an entirely different subject, if you will only do me the favor to listen."

"Then fire away," composedly returned Paul.

"I am here to congratulate you upon the successful termination of the suit at law which has placed you in the possession of the magnificent Silver Hill estates."

"Silver Hill!" shouted Paul. "You don't say that I am the rascal that has defrauded Evelyn Bryant out of her property!"

The lawyer stared.

"Miss Bryant was certainly the name of—"

"Then it's all right!" hallooed Paul, throwing the lawyer's hat into the air and catching it on his boot. "It's all the same—Evelyn and I are one. If you'll just wait a minute until I go up and bring Evelyn down—"

And Paul darted out of the room like one demented. When the pretty, timid young thing came into the room Mr. Freyburn thought he had never seen anything sweeter and more winning.

"I might have spared myself the trouble of this long lawsuit had I foreseen this," he said, with a courteous bow to the young lady.

"But look here, Mr. Freyburn," said Paul, "I want the whole estate settled right back on Evelyn."

"And Mr. Freyburn, I want you to understand that I won't take it," interposed Evelyn.

"My dear young lady," said the lawyer, "you don't reflect that if you take Mr. Otway, you must necessarily take his money, too."

"She won't object to accepting it that way," said Paul.

He was right. Evelyn did not object.—Boston Globe.

A Secret.

"What do your club letters, B. G., stand for?"

"You won't tell, will you?"

"Oh, no."

"Then why should I?"—Judge.

A Swiss has invented a clock that talks.

## POULTRY YARD

Get Your Turkeys in Shape for the Holiday Season.

## COLOR OF EGGS.

There is no breed that can be depended upon to lay eggs that are dark in color. It is true that Cochins and Brahma are claimed as laying dark eggs, and it is true also, to a certain extent, that their eggs are dark, but many of the individuals in a flock will deviate from the rule, and among the eggs collected will be found some that are much lighter than the others. Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes do not produce eggs of uniform color, but on the contrary there is a wide difference, some hens in a flock laying eggs nearly white in color of shells, while others will produce dark eggs. A breed that will lay dark eggs, of uniform color, with no exceptions on the part of individuals, will be welcomed by those who have a partiality for such eggs, as the tendency of most breeds is to lay eggs with white shells.

## THE TURKEYS FOR MARKET.

There are not many weeks ahead before the holiday demand for turkeys will begin, and though the supply is usually fully up to the demand, yet there is always something better than the average which commands a higher price per pound. Good turkeys will sell for 20 cents per pound when inferior stock is bringing from 12 to 15 cents. To derive the most from turkeys make them fat. At least two or three pounds extra weight can be added to a large turkey, and it will bring five cents more per pound. A turkey weighing ten pounds can be increased in value from fifty cents to a dollar by combining quality with additional weight. Thanksgiving is only about six or seven weeks off and Christmas follows soon after. The market will take all the good turkeys that can be sent. There may be a plentiful supply of ordinary kinds but the owner of the fat turkeys can sell them on sight.

## CROSSING FOWLS.

Do not be tempted to keep a male bird because he is handsome unless he is pure bred and do not undertake to make a better breed by crossing two breeds as all such efforts are, in a majority of cases, failures. All breeds are the result of combining the good qualities of selected birds, but a breed cannot be made in a day or a year. In the hands of experienced parties, who have patience and are willing to devote years to the undertaking, a breed may be made that will have fixed characteristics, but the farmer will not, as a rule, bestow time to such work, hence the moment he begins to cross his breeds his flocks begin to degenerate into scrubs. Thousands of farmers and poultrymen cross their breeds every year, but it is doubtful if there has ever been gain by so doing, as crossing is a step backward and should be carefully avoided.

## CLEANING UP FOR WINTER.

As the weather is becoming cold the first duty in regard to poultry is to clean the poultry house, deluge it with kerosene emulsion, and then whitewash the interior. Before so doing take the nests outside, burn the old material, and follow by giving the roosts and nests a general overhauling. Let the fowl begin winter in a comfortable house and they will be better prepared for winter work.

## Fall Pruning.

If one could watch his trees as a mother watches her infant it would be easy to subscribe to the no-pruning theory so earnestly advocated by some. For the branch coming out in the wrong place, and afterward requiring to be pruned away, could be removed at its very beginning with the finger and thumb. This, however, might still be called pruning; but it is only a resemblance—

## As the mist resembles the rain."

In the usual way in which trees are grown, pruning, at times, become necessary, and the work should be done carefully and understandingly. The owner of the orchard himself is generally the best hand. The professional pruner is often no better than the tree agent and to be trusted just as little.

## Feeding Skim Milk.

One essential feature in profitable dairying is to find a profitable use for the by-products of the dairy. We hear a good deal about the new uses that are discovered for skimmed milk, such, for instance, as making sizing for wall paper, or the manufacture of billiard balls from the casein it contains, and all that, but such uses don't do the farmer, who lives where they do not size wall paper or make billiard balls, much good. His use for the skimmed milk must be found in profitably feeding it to young animals. Pigs make good use of it, but they usually get too much of it. Carefully conducted feeding trials have repeatedly shown that from two to four quarts of skimmed milk to a shot weighing from fifty to 100 pounds, properly supplemented with grain meals, is better than more. Most of those who have plenty of skimmed milk do feed more. The trials referred to indicate that the average dairyman does not, as a rule, keep as many pigs as his supply of skimmed milk will justify, and that he does not keep litters coming on in succession so that the milk supply may be used up profitably the whole year round. A careful study of the utility of skimmed milk for pigs, and to the extent for which it is useful, would add very considerably to the profit that can be made from the skimmed milk produced by the dairy farms and creameries of the West.

## Fall Hatching.

Some one is advising fall-hatching of birds, but we believe that in this latitude, except for broilers, the May hatches will prove the most profitable.

One great reason why people that keep large numbers of fowl frequently fall with them is that they try to get along with too little work. Keeping a large flock involves much labor and this should not be avoided.

## Gems.

True courage and courtesy always go in hand. The bravest men are the most forgiving, and the most anxious to avoid quarrels.—Thackeray.

You cannot dream yourself into a character, you must hammer and forge yourself one.—Froude.

There is many a man whose tongue might govern multitudes if he could govern his tongue.—Anon.

## THE BEE KEEPER.

Hints on Fall Management—Fall Honey of Good Quality.

Without delay examine every colony. See that there is a laying queen present; brood in all stages will indicate that all is right.

See that each colony is supplied with a plentiful supply of food.

Remove all surplus cases and surplus frames. If a chaff hive put everything into readiness for packing.

If the colony has not enough food, feed immediately pure honey or pure sugar syrup to supply the deficiency.

Look out for robbers when feeding and manipulating in the fall as the bees know it is their last chance of the season to secure a supply and they act like some humans at a free dinner.

Unite all weak colonies until all are strong enough to cover at least six frames.

In uniting, use plenty of smoke and a good plan is to use a fine sprayer or atomizer and dampen all the bees slightly with mint tea: then they will unite peacefully and none will be killed.

If you desire to move any hives do it now so the bees become fully acquainted with the new location.

Don't move bees late in the fall it is injurious.

Queens can be had very cheap now, and if your bees are cross hybrids and not what you want you can now buy queens at about \$6 per dozen. Now is a good time to Italianize cheaply. In the spring the queens cost fully twice as much or more.

All things considered it is preferable to buy warranted queens of reliable breeds.

Very often the fall honey flow amounts to very little, but this season in our part of Pennsylvania the bees are gathering very large quantities of real fine honey from the Aster, Spanish Needle, Heartsease, Buckwheat, and many other fall flowers.

Aster honey candies very nicely if extracted uncapped, and has a very good flavor; it is a very light amber if unmixed with buckwheat honey.

Bees should not be expected to winter on late gathered fall honey uncapped as they rarely do well on it; it is well to extract it and give them some earlier gathered well-capped frames.

## Who Go to the Shows?

The recent horticultural exhibition given under the auspices of the American Institute of New York, presents several object lessons which it will be well to consider. Firstly that the class of people known as the general public cannot be attracted to such an exhibition, and secondly, that the possibility of making the gate pay expenses is gone, and that if such shows are to be continued the expense must be borne by the promoters and the specialists interested in the various sections of such an exhibition.

The question then arises, are such exhibitions worth continuing and should the trade be called upon to support them? The answer unquestionably is Yes, and support them to the utmost with that which is rarest and best, for the reason that, as instanced in this special case, while there were no crowds and the attendance may be remarked upon as miserable numerically, yet those who did attend, came because there was something there wished to see. In the recent Institute show most particularly for instance, critical people came to inspect the dahlias, several visitors were met with who had traveled from 50 to 250 miles in order to study varieties and correct themselves upon the names, etc. In other words they came to see all that was newest and best in dahlias. Ten such interested visitors as these are worth more to the trade exhibitor than a thousand of the "general public."

Turning to the fruits, visitors were seen from Georgia, Michigan, Ohio, Florida, and other distant States, to say nothing of several hundred from nearer sections. The same may be repeated in plants and flowers.

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## To Whom It May Concern.

Strong words of endorsement for Pe-ru-na, and for the manufacturers of Pe-ru-na, from prominent officials of its home city.

Hon. Samuel L. Black, Mayor of Columbus, O., whose picture adjoins this paragraph, writes the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPT., CITY OF COLUMBUS.

To whom it may concern:

I can most cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na as the very greatest possible benefit in cases of catarrh and other diseases of the mucous membrane. This remedy has established itself in the minds of the people as of the greatest possible worth and genuineness. I have known Dr. Hartman for a number of years, and am pleased to say that he is one of the leading citizens of this city, a man of the very highest standing and character in the community.

Respectfully, SAMUEL L. BLACK.

Col. Arthur L. Hamilton, commanding officer of the Seventeenth Infantry Ohio National Guard, whose residence is at 309 West First Avenue, Columbus, O., bears witness to the efficiency of Pe-ru-na. Here is Colonel Hamilton's letter and picture.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18, 1897.

Dr. S. B. Hartman.

DEAR SIR:—Besides having the merits of Pe-ru-na so fully demonstrated in my family, I have a number of friends who have taken it for catarrh and stomach trouble, and all unite in praising it. As a remedy for summer and winter catarrh I can fully recommend it.

ARTHUR L. HAMILTON.

From the Hon. Samuel J. Swartz, Police Judge, Columbus, O.

STATE OF OHIO.

SUPREME COURT LAW LIBRARY, COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 12, 1897.

Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

Gentlemen.—The result of using Pe-ru-na has been so gratifying to me that I cannot but congratulate you on the success of your remedy. Your high standing in the business community, and the worth of the gentlemen conducting this great enterprise, prepared me to expect a meritorious article only, from your

## THE INDEPENDENT.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1898.

To those timorous citizens of our great and glorious republic who feared that the war in which we have recently been victorious would lose for us the respect and admiration of the great powers of the world, it must be a somewhat surprising, not to say comforting, spectacle to behold the aforementioned powers fairly tumbling over each other in their efforts to exhibit either the most frantic admiration for our prowess, or else, as in the case of Germany, a desire to remain strictly on the fence.

There is not much doubt but that the present character of the negotiations at Paris will be protracted without the prospect of any progress, unless the United States' representatives emphasize the decided stand taken by them at the beginning of the consideration of the Philippine question. Such a stand should be taken at the meeting of the joint commission, which the Spaniards hope to put off until tomorrow. The Spanish commission should be cut short in their attempts to cause further discussion and delay, and Spain should be compelled to acquiesce in the American propositions regarding the control and ownership of the Philippines or take the consequences of refusal.

Reports of friction in the American peace commission have been shown to be absolutely without foundation. All the dispatches to the state department from Mr. Day and others show that there is perfect harmony among them as to discussion and action when dealing with the Spaniards. Although, as has been well known, the American commissioners have had various views as to the best manner of disposing of the Philippine question, they have been a unit in carrying out the instructions of their government to insist upon an agreement by which Spain would relinquish her sovereignty over the entire archipelago. The question has now passed beyond the point when there can be any discussion of the ultimate control and ownership of the islands.

Among the most gratifying features of the recent Republican victory is the fact that so large a share of it is due to the voters of the Western states. "While the Democrats here at the East," says Matthew Marshall in his weekly financial and commercial review, "were studiously avoiding all mention of the silver question and refusing to disclose their views in regard to it, their brethren in the West were more honest, if less politic. The issue for and against silver was as squarely made by them as it was in 1890, and, therefore, their defeat on it was as decisive as their success would have been disquieting." The probability now is that, in spite of the protestations of its silverite members, the Democratic party will not advocate silver in 1900 as it did in 1890, and that it will silently, if not heartily, acquiesce in a practical maintenance of the gold standard.

The commissioner of navigation, E. T. Chamberlain, in his annual report, says that at the end of the present fiscal year New York will probably be the first seaport of the world, a distinction which has been held by London for centuries. The report of the British board of trade shows that the combined entries and clearances of vessels at the port of London, in the foreign trade, including the British colonies, aggregated for the year 1897, 15,797,650 tons, which was a gain of 215,000 tons for the twelve months. The report of our commissioner of navigation shows that the combined entries and clearances in the foreign trade at the port of New York for the year which ended June, 1898, were 15,343,242 tons, an increase of 1,181,727 tons over the previous year. With the average gain added to this total, the aggregate of the port of New York on June 30, 1899, the end of the current fiscal year, should place New York ahead of London.

In the advance sheets of the Weekly Financial Review, Henry Clews says that the result of the recent election has caused a veritable boom in Wall street. The fact that the next congress would be controlled by sound money men was promptly recognized, and a change for the better at once took place. London buyers, who had been holding off for some time, bought freely, and with strong local buying all the stock offered was readily absorbed. "Good earnings and encouraging business prospects of course afford a strong foundation for a rise," says the Review, "but these were not sufficient to lift the market up to a higher level while uncertainty remained about the complexion of the next House of Representatives on the all important currency question. A noteworthy and very en-

couraging feature was the wide distribution of orders: activity not being confined to a few clique stocks, but spread among all the active shares. The promptness with which railroad stocks cut away from the industrials was another very satisfactory feature. Manipulation was present, as is invariably the case in any large movement; but there was also heavy buying of an excellent character, suggesting that the present movement is more than a transitory speculation."

The American Economist, in its current issue, sets forth a few of the many blessings for which American citizens should return thanks this year. Here they are in a nutshell: The country is in a condition of general prosperity far beyond that which it has enjoyed since the period of depression and disaster incident to the free trade and tariff reform periods of 1893-1897. There has been a marked revival of industrial and commercial activity. There is more work and higher wages, the gain in the number of hands employed being 31.65 per cent. as compared with 1895, while the gain in the amount of wages paid was 44.05 per cent. We have a dollar worth one hundred cents, whether owned by wage earner or capitalist. There has been an unparalleled expansion of the foreign trade of the United States, with an enormous increase of imports by reason of the beneficial operations of the Dingley tariff, leaving favorable trade balance of more than \$616,000,000. We have just finished a successful war begun in the interest of humanity and ended in the interest of civilization, progress and national glory. Finally, we have a wise, patriotic and thoroughly American administration under William McKinley, President of the United States.

If the Spanish commissioners according to recent news from Paris, wish to delay negotiations until the opportunity offers to consult Emperor William at Cadiz or Madrid on Nov. 19 or 20, it is difficult to imagine what excuse will be given, because the situation does not admit of further argument. The Americans can, with perfect fairness, insist on the acceptance or rejection of their terms, and it is practically certain that they will do so. "The penalty of a failure to adopt a firm policy at this juncture," says the New York Sun's Paris correspondent "might be endless and result in most serious complications. European diplomacy dreads above all things accomplished facts. It will sometimes go to great lengths to prevent their consummation, but once accomplished it rarely interferes. The present is a moment when this diplomatic truism is of supreme importance. It is by no means foreign to the situation to point out that England's extensive war preparations are a greater guarantee to America that she will be allowed to settle her affair with Spain without interference than any other factor. The British armament at the present crisis may be only a coincidence, but it is worth as much to America as though it was undertaken for her special benefit.

## AN INJUNCTION WANTED.

Opponents May Stop the Purchase of the Alliance Water Works.

ALLIANCE, Nov. 14.—Notwithstanding the very substantial majority of votes cast at the recent election to ratify the purchase of the water works by the city, the opponents of the project, or a portion of them, do not seem content to abide by the popular verdict. Measures have already been taken which justify the presumption that an injunction is intended, provided a peg can be found upon which to hang it. Attorney Austin Lynch, of Canton, has been here looking up the record of the official proceedings in the matter of the water contract, from its inception to the present time.

## ON CRIMINAL CHARGES.

The Following Arrangements to be Made this Week.

CANTON, Nov. 14.—Judge McCarty will be engaged all this week hearing criminal cases. The assignment was made as follows: Monday—Ohio vs. Amria Cartis; Ohio vs. John Viehman, for assault and battery; Ohio vs. Harry Flood, for house breaking. Tuesday—Ohio vs. Michael Brugh, for shooting with intent to kill; Ohio vs. Frank Peffer, for keeping open on Sunday. Wednesday—Ohio vs. William Mishler, for burglary and larceny; Ohio vs. James Mahr, for burglary. Thursday—Ohio vs. John Hufman, for cutting with intent to wound. Friday—Ohio vs. Nora Izer, for burglary.

Overcome evil with good. Overcome your coughs and colds with One Minute Cough Cure. It is so good children cry for it. It cures croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, la grippe and all throat and lung diseases. Rider & Snyder.

## VALUABLE BOOK FREE.

32-Page Book on Art and Fancy Work Given to The Independent Readers.

Mrs. Nella Duggett, editor of *The Home*, has published a new edition of her book "Fancy Work and Art Decoration," giving practical instructions for making dolls, table covers, scarfs, tray cloths, pin cushions, etc., etc., with 50 illustrations. This book, together with "Success in Home Decoration," will be given to any reader of THE INDEPENDENT and a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington.

Coupon No. 742 W  
Send this with a 2-cent stamp to Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Ia., and receive the name of a woman who can teach you to dress well by making their old clothing look new.

Diamond Dyes are prepared specially for home use, and are practical and simple. They make fast colors, and are far superior to any other method of home-dyeing there is. Send for the books today. They will help you in making Christmas gifts, etc.

## A FRANCHISE GRANTED

Grades Established for the State Hospital Switch.

## THE COUNCIL'S BUSY SESSION.

Mayor Wise introduced an Ordinance—The Light Company's Bill Refunded—Sewer Commission Censured for Failing to Perform Its Duties—Bills Paid.

The city council in regular session, Monday night, granted the C. L. & W. Railway Company privilege to construct a switch across certain streets in the city to the Massillon State Hospital. The council, as a committee of the whole, inspected the route selected and reported favorably. The report also stated that grades had been established on Walnut, Edwin, Dwight and Dietrich streets as ordered, and instructed the engineer to report the same in order to avoid further delay. The ordinance granting a franchise for the construction of the proposed switch across the streets named was given the second reading, then referred on suspension of the rules to the street and alley committee for amendment. Mr. Johns made the motion.

The original ordinance provided for the construction of the switch according to stakes driven which are not in accordance with the grades established for the streets.

Respective ordinances establishing grades on Dietrich, Walnut, Dwight and Edwin streets, reported by the engineer, were each given the required number of readings and passed.

The street and alley committee and solicitor reported an amendment to the ordinance extending a switch franchise, compelling the railway company to conform with grades established by the city. The report was accepted and the amendment adopted on Mr. Johns' motion, and the ordinance as amended was read three times on respective suspensions of the rules and passed.

The street commissioner reported an expenditure of \$140.60 on streets and alleys during the two weeks ending November 5. The amount was paid. Solicitor Willison reported that in his opinion the city was responsible for costs where the lowering of private sewer or water connections were necessitated by a change of grade.

Engineer Borton reported the completion of the Grant street grade by Contractors Frantz & Wallenhorst.

The street and alley committee, to which the claim of C. Howald for damages to property by the grading of West Tremont street was referred, recommended payment of \$90 to Mr. Howald.

On Mr. Smith's motion the report was accepted and amount ordered paid.

Mayor Wise presented an ordinance providing for punishment for the crime of assault and battery when committed in the city by a fine, not in excess of \$50 or imprisonment for not more than sixty days or both. The ordinance was given the first reading. Under the present law costs arising from these cases go to the county instead of the city.

On Mr. Kouth's motion the marshal was instructed to notify owners of property on West Tremont street between Jarvis avenue and Columbus street, to repair side walks with ashes within ten days. Like instructions were given with regard to lowering of sidewalks in Richville avenue, repairing sidewalks in front of the Howell Mining Company's West Tremont street office, and in front of Joseph Coleman's property in Prospect street.

Mr. Kramer presented a letter from G. W. Yost asking why the council had not taken decisive action to compel the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company to give city cars right of way in East Main street. Mr. Yost said it was shame that the city can be so easily handled by a railway company, especially by one which is repeatedly violating its franchise. Mr. Kramer said he receives letters of the same kind almost daily. Mr. Smith then took the floor stating that it was time for action, and that President Lynch, of the company, should no longer be permitted to bluff the council out. Messrs. Jacoby, Smith, Lewis and Kouth made complaints about electric lights being out repeatedly on various streets, as the result payment of the company's bill was refused, pending investigation.

The printing committee was instructed to provide the marshal with blanks suitable for notifying property owners to make improvements authorized by the council.

Mr. Jacoby's motion instructing the marshal to notify the agent of the Ed. Bayless property to lay flag walk was agreed to.

Reference to the High street sewer resulted in a general discussion of sewer matters, during which members of the sewer committee were scored for not performing their duty. The commission is required by law to transact all business connected with the construction of sewers except to legislate for money. The city clerk, however, has been compelled to advertise for bids, open them and perform other duties which rightly belong to the commissioners, while \$50 a year is allowed them for the employment of a secretary. A member of the board is now serving as secretary, and the question arose as to whether or not he could collect the fee. According to the law the sewer commission must serve without compensation, and in consequence Mr. Johns and others withdrew their endorsement of the bill for the secretary's salary pending investigation.

Marshal Markel exhibited an improved police reflector and desired the council to provide one for each member of the force. The reflector is composed of a storage battery and incandescent light, and is operated by simply pressing a button.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

ton. It takes the place of the dark lanterns of old and can be carried constantly by an officer. Its need was demonstrated by the predicament in which Officer Wittmann was placed Sunday morning in the cellar under Wefer's grocery. When Officer Wittmann struck the first match he was within eighteen inches of a gasoline tank. The reflector exhibited was three and one-half candle-power, but the light was not considered sufficiently strong. The marshal was, therefore, instructed to secure prices on five candle-power reflectors, which are listed at four dollars each.

## A FORMER CITIZEN.

Sad Death of M. W. Wilson at Concord, N. H.

## THIRTY YEARS IN MASSILLON.

Mr. Wilson was connected with prominent business interests and was highly esteemed by many friends—Two Deaths at the Hospital.

News was received in this city on Sunday evening of the death of Milton W. Wilson, a former resident of Massillon, at the state hospital for the insane at Concord, N. H. Mr. Wilson came to this city in 1858, and was for nearly twenty years a bookkeeper in Russell & Company's office. Later he was connected with Clement Russell in the Sippo Coal Company, and was at the same time bookkeeper and cashier in the German Deposit bank. About ten years ago Mr. Wilson left with his family for Cleveland, and later for Mrs. Wilson's old home in Penscook, N. H. Mrs. Wilson's death occurring shortly afterwards.

Mr. Wilson had been for a number of years a patient at the Concord state hospital, but his health has recently failed rapidly and his death had been expected for some time by his two daughters, the Misses Florence and Susie Wilson, who were with him to the end. The Wilson family were held in high esteem in Massillon, and the news of Mr. Wilson's sad death will be learned with regret by many friends.

## FRANK WALTERS.

Frank Walters, of Canton, an inmate of the Massillon state hospital, died Sunday evening after a lingering illness. Mr. Walters's wife and sisters were with him when death occurred and the body was taken to Canton for burial. He was about 45 years of age and was transferred with other patients from the Toledo institution.

## MRS. ELLA RUSSELL.

Mrs. Ella Russell, aged 46 years, died at the state hospital this morning, death resulting from meningitis. Mrs. Russell was a resident of Kent, and had been insane for a number of years, and was transferred to Massillon from the Cleveland hospital. Her husband arrived from Kent today and will take the body there for burial tomorrow.

## MORE GOLD AT MALVERN.

Report that Another Gold Find Has Been Made.

CANAL DOVER, Nov. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Another gold discovery has been made in the Malvern district, on the farm of M. O. Leyda, said to be far richer than that at the Shanty Hill mine. The price of land is increasing fabulously for miles around, and the place will be overrun with prospectors.

According to a dispatch sent out from Canal Dover, yesterday, John C. Welty, of Canton, is behind Wartman, the man who is running the Shanty Hill mine. The price of land is increasing fabulously for miles around, and the place will be overrun with prospectors.

Mr. Welty has run down to Malvern, and scarcely a day passes that Wartman is not closeted and talks over the long distance telephone to Mr. Welty in Canton. It is also believed that Wartman's reticence is the result of coaching on the part of Attorney Welty. It is not generally believed that the attorney has been with Wartman from the first, but that he now has a big slice in the Shanty Hill mine no one doubts. Now that the Malverneites are satisfied that his money

is back of the venture there are few doubters. There is as much an air of mystery surrounding the operations of the mine as ever. Wartman spends the greater portion of his time at the smelter, which is kept running to its full capacity, outsiders are not permitted to come within eye-shot, especially when the surface of the cauldron is skimmed.

There is more curiosity in Malvern now than at any time previous, and capitalists from distant parts of this and other states continue to arrive.

## BOUND OVER TO COURT.

Frank Siler Arraigned Before Mayor Wise This Morning.

Frank Siler, arrested by Officer Wittmann Sunday morning, was arraigned before Mayor Wise this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Siler's attorney, George B. Eggert, waived examination and declined to enter a plea. Siler was then bound over to common pleas court to await the action of the next grand jury, and his bond was fixed at \$1,000. The mayor expressed deepest regret at having a young man of his acquaintance arraigned on an offense so grave, especially when the latter should be exerting every effort to assist and comfort a devoted mother. Siler was unable to furnish bail, and was, therefore, taken to the county jail at 12:30 o'clock.

"Little Colds" neglected—thousands of lives sacrificed every year. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures little colds—cures big colds too, down to the very verge of consumption.

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## FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

Items of Interest From Dalton and Crystal Spring.

## THE FUNERAL OF IVAN WERTZ.

A Scarcity of Men to do Necessary Farm Work is Reported, Showing That Workmen Have Found Employment, and That Prosperity Abounds.

## CRYSTAL SPRING NOTES.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Nov. 16.—A party of local sportsmen left early on Monday evening, in Smith's tallyho, over hills and through the vales, for the famous hunting ground in Applecreek. Those in the crowd were, Chas. Matthew, Wm Leonard, Alex. Sharp, Chas. and Otto Kulogovsky and Harris B. Smith. The conveyance had to be vacated to make room for the large assortment of game that was secured. Charlie Baker will now give a feast to the entire population of the town, and it will be known as the "Hassen Peffer Banquet."

John Moore sold out at public auction, on Monday.

Mrs. L. Drillien spent Friday in Barberton.

Miss Florence Beitel has returned from Greentown.

Peter Miesmer is afflicted with a painful sore eye, caused by a piece of coal lodging in it.

T. L. Jones, of Newman, was a visitor in town on Saturday.

A prominent farmer came here the other day looking for a man to drive a team on his farm, and after making a thorough search of the village was unable to find an unemployed laborer to do the work. If the present scarcity of men continues, the working class can demand better wages. Some of our most despondent men now have to admit that prosperity is with us. But in the above case it was Saturday, and the services of a schoolboy were procured, and the employer went on his way rejoicing. This ought to be sufficient proof that Newman is not "the only pebble on the beach."

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Leonard, accompanied by Mrs. James Snyder, of Massillon, left today for New Portage, to be gone several days.

Word has been received here that Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shultz have sailed from Germany for America.

The ball given by our ball team in Leonard's hall on Saturday night was largely attended. The prize, a gold pen, was won by Miss Edith Miesmer, of this place, and John Mitchell, of Canal Fulton.

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Lulu Frick, of Wooster, is the guest of Miss Arline Webb.

Miss Grace Hartzell, of Canton, is the guest of Miss McCue, in East Main street.

Miss Elsie Allen, of Canton, is the guest of Miss Minnie Nelson, in Cliff street.

Two new cases of diphtheria have been reported at Canal Fulton, but so far there have been no deaths.

The Rev. Leonard Plummans, of Wellington, is the guest of the Rev. Leo Broens, at St. Mary's rectory.

H. S. Clark and Miss Libbie Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., are the guests of Mrs. Peter Everhard, south of the city.

John C. Welty, of Canton, denies that he is in any way connected with the Shantz Hill gold mine at Malvern.

According to the estimate made by Adjutant Maynes, it will require \$125,000 to pay off the men of the Eighth regiment.

Youngstown's chief of police has been ordered to put all tramps arrested to work on the streets, with ball and chain attachments.

Mormon elders were refused permission to attempt to make converts at Stuebenville and Mingo Junction, and have left that vicinity.

The marriage of Miss Vinnie B. Snyder and Beecher Hardgrove will take place on Thursday evening, at the Snyder residence in North Mill street.

Jacob Klein, of Crystal Spring, was so unfortunate as to lose part of a finger on his right hand the other day while at work in the Krause mine.

The seventh annual convention of the Perry Township Sunday School Association will be held in the Presbyterian church on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Richard Powell, sr., who has been ill since early June and bedridden for eight weeks, suffered a change for the worse this morning. His condition is alarming.

Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Berkey have moved from their residence in Tremont street to a house in Henry street formerly occupied by the Rev. William H. Shultz and family.

Colonel Enoch Totten, a notice of whose death at Washington appeared in an Associated Press dispatch in Saturday's INDEPENDENT, was a native of Wayne county.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First M. E. church will hold an exchange on Wednesday, Nov. 23. Orders will be taken over the Bell telephone, No. 125, or Farmers, No. 237.

Henry Keller, freight conductor on the Pennsylvania road, and for forty years an employee of the company, fell between the cars of his train at Hamlet last Friday and was instantly killed.

The Brewsters, of Akron, are preparing to open extensive coal mines near Magnolia, in Carroll county, on the Cleveland &amp; Pittsburgh road. Two thousand acres of coal lands have been leased.

Work on three hundred coke ovens was commenced at Lorain yesterday by the Lorain Steel Company. The blast furnaces now in course of construction, will be the largest in the United States.

On Saturday last the employees of the Youngstown rolling mills and furnaces were paid \$155,000 for two weeks' work, the largest pay in the last four years, and from present indications the pay rolls will increase.

Brakeman J. W. Lehman, who was so badly crushed in this city last Friday, died at his home in Alliance Sunday. He had been in the employ of the Pennsylvania company for eight years, and was very popular.

The funeral of Miss Minnie Felix took place from St. John's church on Sunday at 2 p. m., the Rev. J. E. Digel officiating. The pall bearers were Charles Kloetz, Charles Berg, Clarence Schworm, Edward Gise, William Bailey and William Angstadt.

Sylvester Johnson writes from his

home in Herman, Minn., to relatives in Massillon that the thermometer in his part of the country is down to one degree below zero, but that in spite of this freezing condition of the atmosphere he has just finished plowing 1,650 acres for winter wheat.

Jerome F. Shepley, manager of the play which is to be given on Thanksgiving day for the benefit of St. Joseph's church organ fund, wishes to state that an announcement concerning the play made recently by THE INDEPENDENT was authorized by himself and other members of the cast.

News of the suicide of Lieutenant Herman Dressel, of the United States navy, at Baltimore on Monday, has recalled to the minds of older Massillonians the fact that the lieutenant's father, Otto Dressel, was once a resident of this city, where he practiced law for a number of years before moving to Columbus.

Sam. B. Stern, so far as heard from, has raised the prize ear of corn. The ear contained 1,313 grains, which were placed in a jar at S. F. Weller's grocery, and for some time customers have been guessing at the number of grains. Paul Kirchofer proved the best judge, guessing 1,250, the highest being 2,300 and the lowest 450.

Massillon Republicans, in company with those from other parts of the county, will join Canton in a celebration over the Republican victory, on Friday evening. The Canton Tabernacle has been secured for the occasion, and a number of speakers will be present to deliver appropriate addresses. There will also be a parade and fireworks.

The meat dealers of Canton held a meeting Sunday afternoon, looking to the organization of a branch of the Butchers' Protective Association. One of the objects of the association is to prevent wholesale dealers in meat from furnishing hotels and other institutions at wholesale prices, thus injuring the trade of the retail dealers.

The Horr-Warner Company, of Wellington, have shipped, so far this year, about 65,000 bushels of onions and still have about 125,000 bushels on hand.

These onions were grown on their farms in Lodi, Creston and Orrville. They also had, this season, 100 acres of celery, and have shipped about 92,000 dozen bunches, and will probably ship 30,000 dozen bunches more before the season ends.

Mr. Lindsay, of North Industry, mining boss for the Ridgway Burton Mining Company, has reported that the company started its North Industry mine two months ago and on the 15th of this month a new opening was started. Mr. Lindsay says the company is employing sixty men, of whom forty-five are diggers, and that the number will be increased very shortly. The men are paid scale prices and prospects are bright.

C. T. Russell, of Allegheny, editor of "Zion's Watch Tower," will speak in Bucher's opera house at 1:30 Sunday afternoon, on the subject, "I Am Not Ashamed of the Gospel of Christ," and in the evening will deliver an address at the Bible chapel at Sippio, subject, "The Kingdom Come." All are invited to attend these services, and are privileged to ask questions after each discourse.

## GEO. KOONS RETURNS.

## A Massillonian Who Escaped Death by Hanging.

## HE WILL NOW SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Three Years of Imprisonment on a False Charge the Grounds for Litigation—Lawyer Henderson will Again Enter Court in Koons's Behalf.

George Koons, alias Frank Wilson who was convicted at Hollidaysburg, for the murder of Henry Bonnecke, of Altoona, and who was recently discharged without second trial which was granted him, returned to Massillon at noon today. With the exception of being pale and thin, Koons is natural in appearance. He has, however, not yet become used to freedom, although his release dates back one week. Mr. Koons says he will remain in Massillon for several weeks, at least until his attorney, R. E. Henderson, is now preparing to bring action in Koons's favor for false imprisonment, and is as positive of winning as he was of securing Koons's release.

Mr. Henderson is one of the ablest young lawyers in Pennsylvania, and to him Mr. Koons says he owes his life. "Had Mr. Henderson dropped my case on my conviction," said Mr. Koons, "I would certainly have been hanged. With his legal assistance, however, and the pecuniary aid received from residents of Hollidaysburg and from kind friends in Massillon, my innocence was established.

To the Massillonians I wish to express my sincere thanks, for I may never know all who interested themselves in my behalf. I also wish it understood that I have wholly reformed. The three years and six days of imprisonment, and the terrible crime with which I was charged, have been a severe lesson, but it has not been without its benefits."

Mr. Koons says his imprisonment was a dire double hard from the fact that he had no duties to perform, and was compelled to sit idly in his cell from morning until night. Three times each week he was allowed fifteen minutes in the jail corridor, and since November 1897, until his release he did not get a breath of outdoor air. Each Saturday he received a small basket of food from the ladies of the village, but the jail fare was exceptionally poor. Morning and evening he received bread and molasses and vile black coffee and at noon a soup. This was served without variation during the entire period of Koons's incarceration.

Mr. Koons decreased in weight about forty pounds, but since his release is rapidly becoming himself again. He was turned out of jail without a penny, but the benevolent people of Hollidaysburg again came to his rescue and supplied him with sufficient means to reach Massillon.

Mr. Koons says that employment has been secured for him in the Westinghouse plant at Wilmerding, Pa., and he will begin work immediately on his return.

## DR. POPE'S CASE.

The Dalton Druggist Guilty Only Technically.

Dr. F. F. H. Pope, of Dalton, who was indicted by the grand jury for selling drugs without being a registered pharmacist, on Friday afternoon, before Judge Eason, plead guilty and was fined twenty dollars and costs. Judge Eason, in passing sentence upon Dr. Pope, said that he felt that Dr. Pope was guilty only technically and that if he had the power he would have nullified the indictment. The fine assessed was the lowest possible under the law. Dr. Pope has now a certificate from the state board of pharmacy. The secretary of the board, in notifying Dr. Pope of the granting of his certificate, congratulated him on his fine examination and commended him for the course he had pursued. Those who know Dr. Pope will surely understand that he did not violate the law knowingly.—Wooster Republican.

FLOUR FOR SCOTLAND.

A Large Shipment Being Made by Warwick &amp; Justus.

The milling firm of Warwick &amp; Justus, of Massillon, received an order on Saturday from Glasgow, Scotland, for 4,000 sacks of flour. The sacks weigh 140 pounds each, and it will require sixteen cars of 35,000 pounds capacity to carry the flour to the sea coast. Shipments were begun today.

Dr. F. H. Pope, of Dalton, who was indicted by the grand jury for selling drugs without being a registered pharmacist, on Friday afternoon, before Judge Eason, plead guilty and was fined twenty dollars and costs. Judge Eason, in passing sentence upon Dr. Pope, said that he felt that Dr. Pope was guilty only technically and that if he had the power he would have nullified the indictment. The fine assessed was the lowest possible under the law. Dr. Pope has now a certificate from the state board of pharmacy. The secretary of the board, in notifying Dr. Pope of the granting of his certificate, congratulated him on his fine examination and commended him for the course he had pursued. Those who know Dr. Pope will surely understand that he did not violate the law knowingly.—Wooster Republican.

## THE EIGHTH AT WOOSTER.

Some Disatisfaction Regarding the Condition of the Barracks.

Arthur Teeple, of Company B, was the first man in the Eighth to be mustered out. He has secured an appointment in the United States weather bureau.

Thirty-two men were in the hospital Tuesday, suffering from malaria.

Captain Tillson has enlisted eight men since opening the recruiting office, only three of whom were members of the Eighth.

A correspondent of the Alliance Review says: "The boys were quite disappointed upon their arrival at the barracks building. Instead of warm, comfortable quarters, they found a large shed, built of rough boards. Bunks, four stories high, had been constructed. These were filled with loose straw. A steam heating apparatus had been put in, but nevertheless the room was far from being comfortably warm. The few men who saw fit to remain in the barracks huddled around the radiators and made an attempt to keep warm. A large per cent of the soldiers have secured rooms among the families of the city."

Wooster Republican: Some of the attempts to create the impression that the men of the Eighth Regiments as a whole are breathing threats of vengeance against the officers of the regiment, and particularly against Colonel Hard, Quartermaster Kuhns and Adjutant Maynes, are really amusing. The one statement that all the correspondents seem to delight in making is that Colonel Hard takes no interest in the men of his own command. The assertion is made in venom for some unknown reason. The men of the regiment will find before they are discharged that one item of \$18.61, which each man will receive, they got only because Colonel Hard took an interest in them, as it will only be paid on his affidavit, being based on a verbal statement made to him by Secretary Alger, at the time the regiment landed at Montauk Point.

The following is the programme of the memorial exercises held at Wooster this afternoon:

Music.....8th O. V. I. Regimental Band

Address: Colonel Hard, President of the Day

Invocation.....Rev. S. Glenn

Music.....Bucyrus City Band

Address.....Lt Col. Charles Dick

Music.....Major Edward Vollrath

Address.....Wooster City Band

Address.....Major F. C. Bryan

Music.....Major E. C. Weybrecht

Music—Dirge.....8th O. V. I. Regiment Band

Remarks.....Chaplain J. O. Campbell

Music—"God Be with Us Till We Meet Again".....8th O. V. I. Band

Benediction.....Rev. T. S. Struggles

Music—"America".....United Bands

Taps.....Regimental Bugle Corps

The men of the Eighth will receive

from \$65 to \$90, the difference being due

to the amount of clothing drawn.

## HE WAS NOT NEEDED.

Result of Inspector Miller's Sudden Visit to Windsor.

Cameron Miller, immigrant inspector at Quebec, who on Saturday was called from Massillon to Windsor, Canada, to take charge of a woman who was to be deported to Finland, found upon arriving at that place that his services were not required. The woman had committed suicide while he was en route. Her name was Ida Arola, aged 22 years, and she came to this country from Finland last July. She lived in Republic, Mich., and was there adjudged insane. In accordance with the laws she was to be sent to her native land, the judge ruling that she must have been insane when she arrived here. Miss Arola was in charge of Immigrant Inspector Williams, of Sault Ste. Marie, and the matron of the custom house at that place when she committed suicide, which she did by hurling herself from a car window of a fast train on the Michigan Central.

It is thought that Inspector Miller will return to Ohio, as the work which brought him here is said to be by no means completed. He had been in Massillon but a short time, visiting his family, when the dispatch came calling him away. Mr. Miller came to this state on official business several weeks ago, and from here went farther west.

Monarch shirts \$1, latest patterns, at 4 East Main. Doll.

## TO BEAT BRICE.

The Baltimore &amp; Ohio May Absorb the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie.

According to the Toledo Blade, negotiations are now pending which mean at least a close alliance between the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie and the Baltimore &amp; Ohio, and matters may go so far as the absorption of the former by the latter, but nothing in this line can take place until both roads are out of the hands of the receivers. The Baltimore &amp; Ohio is compelled to take this course, owing to the deal by which Brice has gained control of the Pittsburg &amp; Western, which extends from Akron to Allegheny, and forms an important link in the B. &amp; O. system. It was a very clever piece of work on the part of Brice, and was made possible by the unsettled affairs and legal complications of the B. &amp; O. Brice thought that after the reorganization of the latter company he could gather in a neat fortune, in the same way in which he forced the Vanderbilts to purchase the Nickel Plate. He may not be able to play the same game with the B. &amp; O., for control of the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie will serve their purpose as well as the Pittsburg &amp; Western, and in some respects much better. By way of the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie, the B. &amp; O.'s route from Chicago to Pittsburg would be lengthened somewhat, but from Chicago and the west the line to Baltimore and Washington would be shortened.

There is another element which would enter into the change. The Wheeling would give the B. &amp; O. an entrance into Toledo, and put it in close connection with Michigan business. With one stroke it would thus secure a line to take the place of the Pittsburg &amp; Western and at the same time reach out into new territory. Besides putting it in touch with Michigan, the Wheeling would make the B. &amp; O. the strongest coal line in this territory. It would also strengthen the B. &amp; O. of Cleveland. In connection with the Wheeling &amp; Lake Erie, the B. &amp; O. would have a better line out of Cleveland to Wheeling, Washington and Baltimore. In fact, the B. &amp; O. could afford to trade the control of the Pittsburg &amp; Western for the Wheeling.

To Toledo the change would mean much. It would give the city another Eastern trunk line and another Cleveland-Toledo line would only be a matter of time. As it now stands, the Wheeling is not in a position to antagonize the Lake Shore by building the connecting line which would give to it a good line between these two points. It would not be so with the B. &amp; O. This great system would not fear the Lake Shore. It could build the line which has already been surveyed from Wellington to Cleveland, and go after all the business in sight between these points.

## FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething.

It soothes the child, softens the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. 25c a bottle.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A YOUNG JOURNALIST

The Death of Victor Vogt Occurs on Tuesday Evening.

Victor H. Vogt, aged 25 years, a prominent journalist of this city, died at his home, 169 Wellman street, at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, after an illness of three years. The funeral will be held from the house at 9 o'clock, and from St. Joseph's church on Friday morning at 9:30, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating. The pallbearers, in accordance with a desire expressed by Mr. Vogt before his death will be Edward Miller, Albert Shaidnagle, John Shaidnagle, A. R. Hankins, Albert Crone and Edward Zuttmaster.

Victor H. Vogt, a son of the late John Vogt, was born in this city July 26, 1873, and for a number of years has followed the profession of a newspaper man, having been connected with the Daily Massillonian and the Daily News, both of which ceased publication some time ago, and also being the valuable correspondent of numerous out-of-town papers. Until the latter part of last June Mr. Vogt was editor of the Sunday Chronicle, in which capacity he acquitted himself well as in others, meriting the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends and business associates.

Three years ago Mr. Vogt became a victim of a serious lung disease, but it was not until last June that he retired from business. Since that time his health has rapidly failed him, although he has only been confined to his bed for seven weeks.

In July, 1893, Mr. Vogt married Miss Minnie Ritter, who, together with his daughter, aged 4 years, and his mother, were with him at the time of his death. He was conscious to the end, fully realizing his condition, and expressing certain wishes regarding his funeral, one of which was that the Military band, of which he formerly was a member, should take part in the services. Mr. Vogt suffered greatly throughout his illness, but was very patient to the end.

## A MINER KILLED.

Irwin Kline, of Navarre, Fatally Injured By a Fall of Coal.

Irwin Kline, a miner whose home is at Navarre, was fatally injured on Monday evening at the Krause mine on the C. C. &amp; S. branch. Kline was at work in the mine when a large piece of coal fell upon him, bruising him badly and injuring him internally. Dr. Neil Hardy, of this city, and Dr. Wm. Steele, of Navarre, were hastily summoned, but they could do nothing for the injured man, who died, after suffering great agony, at 6 o'clock Tuesday morning. He was 33 years old, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest of which is 8 years of age. The funeral will take place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, from St. Clement's church, Navarre.

## SQUAWVILLE BUNKOED.

It is with humiliation an' with sorrow that I state that of Squawville has been bunkoed in a manner up to date. She has had it played upon her in a low-down sort o' way. By a bold, designin', miserable, hand-out chawpans, Jay! All the pains o' degradation are a rackin' of our souls. An' we feel jes' like kl-tees that's a sneakin' round their holes. An' I guess the only reason that we didn't hang the cuss was because of the amazement that was parolynin' us.

We was all in Clancy's boozery discussin' politics. An' it's many quite unholly an' disreputable tricks. When the cussed stranger entered an' chipped in with the remark That 'twas thrice-accursed whisky caused the tricks that were so dark Said the men that sold the pizen ort to rot shot up in jail. Fur a semi-boozey victims down the gully they are. An' the laws that authorized 'em fur to manufacture sots. Would disgrace the legal statutes of the heathen Hottentots!

Then he said he'd bin a readin' how us Western cusses think.

It's a humorsus perced' fur to fo'e a man. D'you know how we'd pull our six-timers on a tenderfoot when he would decline to flood his innards with the juice of misery.

He had fact that wasn't noted fur the toughness of their soles. An' a borderman might threaten fur to shoot him full o' holes. But he never could be driven by such devils, chuff.

Fur the hollidays ate his thorax with the hellish-edited stuff.

This attack upon the holler which we hold to be divine.

Run our powers of forbearance clair across the limit line.

An' we ranged a dozen glasses 'long the bar in front of him.

An' we mindin' him with the nectar o' de-lab, silin' to the brim.

Then we drawed an' told the stranger fur to drink 'em every one.

Or he'd hear the snappy barkin' of a retributive gun.

An' he wa'n't deliberative in his efforts to obey.

Tossed em down an' smacked his lips in an appreciative way.

Then he wiped the drippin' dampness from his lodement on his chin.

An' remark d that if the barkeep'd jes' set 'em up ag'in.

He'd be happy to amuse us by remainin' on the floor.

An' shewin' us how gracious he could handle an encore.

Then we waited a minute; he war' jes' to burn by jinks.

That had wanted the flower o' Squawville for a bellifull o' drunks.

An' before we could revive from the paralysis the scamp

Sort o' zoomed out of our presence an' hot-footed out of camp.

—Denver Post.

## MADAME JAMBE.

You smile at her name, finding it absurd, perhaps? Do not, however, be in too great a hurry to turn it into ridicule, for she who bore it was a brave woman, and worthy of all respect.

You must know that Mme. Jambe—Mother Jambe, the soldiers called her—was for many years cantiniere in a regiment of the line, and in this capacity she was a sort of good angel to the troops. Officers and soldiers alike all respected her.

She married, when about thirty years of age, the quartermaster-general of the regiment. His time was nearly up, but he remained with the colors in order to help his wife to keep the cantine.

The little household was a prosperous one, for Mme. Jambe had more than one string to her bow, and well understood how to employ her spare time profitably. She had learned the art (or science, perhaps, it should be called) of hair-dressing, and on the occasion of any fete was in great request with the officers' wives. The thrifty woman was thus able to lay by a very considerable sum of money, which by no means lessened her popularity in the regiment.

After a year of married life a son was born, and Mme. Jambe and her husband agreed that as soon as he should attain the proper age, he too, should be a soldier. At the age of sixteen he passed into the ranks, and being smart, and intelligent, he seemed to have a bright future before him.

But the husband and father died suddenly in 1869. It was a terrible shock to poor Mme. Jambe, and she would hardly have survived it were it not for the thought of her son, and the hope that he would be a comfort to her in her declining years. Sorrow aged her more than her rough life had done, and she left the service and settled in a little cottage left her by her parents in the village of Clusy, near Pontarliers.

A year later war broke out, and this was another sorrow for her to bear. She was a patriot, was Mme. Jambe, but she was a mother also.

During the terrible winter of 1870-71, she hardly slept for three consecutive hours in the twenty-four. Always on the alert for news, she chafed sorely at the snow, which almost cut off her little village from the outer world, and made communication a matter of great difficulty.

She passed whole weeks in ignorance of the progress of the war, of her son's whereabouts, and then, little by little, she heard of the defeats, and at last learned that her son, a sergeant now, had been attached to the army of the east, which was then being formed under the command of General Bourbaki.

From this time and in all weathers she might be seen each day trudging the weary, snow-covered miles which lay between Clusy and Pontarliers, or else climbing to Fort de Joux, overlooking the Swiss frontier. She sought news, but news, unhappily, was scarce and contradictory.

Suddenly, toward the end of January, the rumor spread that the army of the east was approaching, having failed to relieve Belfort. For nearly a week Mme. Jambe kept a strict watch day and night, scanning eagerly the road by which she hoped to see the French arrive.

They were signalled at last, but the Germans were signalled, too, from the opposite direction, and it seemed evident that the armies would encounter one another in the immediate neighbor-

hood.

And now I will let Mme. Jambe take up the story, for what follows I had from her own lips a few months after the events described took place:

"One morning at dawn I heard a noise at the door of the cottage, and then the sound of breaking glass. I rose hastily and ran down to the entrance. I gave a cry, my boy was there, and behind him stood three of his comrades, but in what a state! Haggard, hollow-cheeked, their uniforms in rags, their boots almost in pieces, blue and shivering with cold!

"Mother, you must hide us," he said. "The general has entrusted me with a message to the commandant of the fort, but the Prussians have seen us and are in pursuit. They must not find us."

"Give me your order," I cried. "I will take it while you hide here; no one will suspect a woman."

"I had no time to finish, we heard a discharge of musketry and a neighbor rushed in crying:

"The Prussians! The Prussians are here!"

"I pushed my son and his friends into a storeroom, at the farther end of which, under some hay, was the door leading into the cellar where I kept my little stock of wine and cider.

"The Prussians entered in through the open door; I saw others in the road. There must have been about one hundred of them altogether. A young officer was in command.

"He came up to me and said, brutally:

"Is it you who are Mme. Jambe?"

"Yes, I am she," I answered him.

"Your son has just entered this house."

"My son! He is far away from here, always supposing that he is still alive."

"He is here; I am sure of it. Come, now, where is he?"

"You must seek him, then."

"He made a sign, and I was surrounded and prevented from moving my position. The soldiers ransacked the house, I asking myself meanwhile who could be the coward who had betrayed my son."

"At last the brutes found him—him and his friends, and I saw them dragged

out covered with the hay in which they had attempted to conceal themselves. And my son! How brave and handsome he looked with his flashing eyes. Yes! He was my own flesh and blood, and I felt proud of him. They were rigorously searched for the message they were supposed to hear, but

nothing.

"The officer stamped about the little room, mad with rage. Glancing at the prisoners, he cried:

"Is your son amongst them?"

"He is not; and if he were I would not confess it."

"He drew his sword on me, and then we were all dragged out into the roadway, the officer shouting:

"Where is the man who gave us the information?"

"One of his companions has just killed him," a Prussian sergeant replied, pointing to a corpse which I had not seen, hidden as it was behind a bush.

"The traitor was a franc-tireur, who, to save his own life, had given up my son to the enemy. His punishment had not been long delayed."

"The murderer will be shot!" cried the officer; then, looking fiercely at a group of villagers who were cowering under his men's bayonets, he continued:

"Some one among you knows the man Jambe; point him out to me, or I will order my men to fire on you."

"Ah! they were brave, my neighbors, they made no reply."

"Then we will soon find out." He gave an order in a low voice. His men pinned me with my back against a wall, and placed rifles in the hands of my son and his comrades.

"And the officer said:

"On the word of command you will fire and kill that woman. If you disobey it will be your turn next."

"A cry of horror ran through the crowd, followed by dead silence. I—well, I offered my soul to the bon Dieu telling myself that I must try to show a French woman could die if need be, and I waited, watching my son."

"But he did not seem to see me. His eyes were turned to his comrades. They seemed to be making signs to one another."

"Ready!" the word of command thundered.

"Present!" and they obeyed, covering me with their rifles.

"Fire!" They turned suddenly to the right about. An explosion followed and four Prussians, the officer among the number, fell. And above the roar of the discharge I heard my boy's voice clearly:

"Fire! Yes, but on you, you cowards!"

"A general volley on the part of the Prussians followed, and I fell with a bullet in my shoulder. Before I lost consciousness, however, I saw that my son was still unharmed."

"I learned afterward that, just at this moment, the cannon of the Fort de Joux began to play. The commandant had caught the reflection of the sunlight from the Prussian's helmets, and, concluding—none too soon—that something toward was taking place, had sent a few shells into the crowd and rapidly dispersed the enemy."

Mme. Jambe died a few years after the events, which I have related as nearly as I can in her own words, took place. Her story was recalled to my mind the other day on hearing that the son of this brave woman had just been promoted to the command of his regiment.—Pearson's Weekly.

Explained at Last.

Mrs. Pressley—Mrs. Bingle says her husband has kissed her regularly every morning and every evening during the fourteen years of their married life."

Mr. Pressley—"I have often wondered what gave him that expression of settled melancholy."

## THE SPEED OF A SHIP

METHODS BY WHICH ITS KNOTS PER HOUR ARE MEASURED.

An Interesting Description of the Mechanism and Use of the Log, With a Truthful Red Sea Shark Story Attachment.

"How do you ascertain the speed of a vessel?" is a question frequently addressed to naval men, and an explanation will therefore probably be of interest to many readers. There are several methods, the commonest and most ancient being by the use of the "log."

This instrument consists of three parts—the logship, the line and the marks. The logship is a piece of wood about half an inch thick and shaped like a quadrant, with a piece of lead let in round the circular edge to make it float perpendicularly in the water. It is hung by lines at each angle, the three lines being joined together about two feet

from the logship. Two of the lines are securely fixed to the ship and the other has a bone peg at the end, which, being pushed into a hole in the ship, temporarily fastens it there.

From the point of juncture of the three lines a sufficient length is measured, generally about 100 feet, to take the logship well clear of the ship's wash. This is called the "stray line" and is marked with a piece of bunting. From

the bunting is measured 47 feet 3 inches, and the line marked here with a piece of leather. Then another 47 feet 3 inches is measured off and marked with two knots, then another space the same length, and marked with three knots, and so on as far as seven knots. Halfway between each batch of knots one single knot is made. The log line is then ready for use.

The space between the knots is found

from the simple little rule of three: As 3,600 seconds (number of seconds in an hour), 28 seconds (length of sand-glass), 6,080 feet (number of feet in a nautical mile); length of line required

—which works out to 47 feet 3 inches.

To use the log four persons are required—two men to hold the reel on

which the line is wound; the quartermaster, to hold the glass, and the midshipman of the watch, to heave the log.

The last named puts the peg firmly in the logship and then gathers three or four coils of line in his hand, sufficient to admit of the logship being thrown clear of the ship. He asks, "Clear glass, quartermaster?"

"Clear glass, sir!" comes the reply, and overboard go the logship and line,

the reel rapidly revolving. Presently the midshipman feels the piece of bunting passing through his hand, and he gives the order, "Turn." The quartermaster turns the glass and watches the sand while one "reeler" holds the reel well over his head, so as to give the line fair play. When the sand has run out, "Stop!" cries the quartermaster.

The midshipman grasps the line, assisted by the other reeler, and looks for the nearest knot, finding a single one close to his hand. Then the line is hauled in, and four knots appear, which signify that the ship is going four and a half knots through the water. The jerk of the line draws the peg from the logship, which now floats on its flat side and is easily hauled in. When a ship is going over four knots, a 14 second glass is used, the speed being double that shown by the knots on the line.

Another method in use is the patent log. This is altogether mechanical and consists of a long cylinder with clock-work inside it and four fins on the outside. It is towed astern of the ship by a line made fast to a swivel in the head of it. As it is dragged through the water the four fins make it revolve, actuating the clockwork inside, which registers on a series of dials the number of knots run. This log is said to be hauled in every time one wants to read it, but there is another kind where the fan is towed astern and the dial is a fixture in the ship. This is called a "cherub."

These logs are not always accurate, and are constantly verified when near land by cross bearings—that is, the bearings of two well known points are taken, and the position so obtained is marked on the chart, the time of observation being noted, and the reading on the patent log. After an interval has elapsed the position of the ship is again taken by cross bearings, when the straight line joining the two places on the chart will show the direction of the course steered and its length the distance run. A comparison with the readings of the patent log will give the error of the machine.

To finish here is a patent log yarn, as told by an old messmate. I give it in his own words: "When in the Crocodile in the Red sea, just after taking the reading one night at 8 o'clock, the quartermaster reported, 'Shark taken the patent log, sir!' I got another one over at once. At 9:30 next morning we stopped for half an hour. To amuse the ladies I tried for and caught a shark.

On opening him we found our patent log, and," he added gravely, "strange to say, it registered the same as the one in use. The line had jammed between his teeth, the fan working all the time he followed the ship. He had swum just 123-70 miles."—Navy and Army Illustrated.

"The Dirty Dozen."

The town of Groton, Vt., is terrorized by hoodlums. A secret organization has been formed, known as "The Dirty Dozen," whose sole purpose is to perpetrate unlawful and shameful deeds. Because of the actions of these things many women assert they dare not go on the street in the evening.—Excelsior.

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The Dirty

## CAUGHT RED HANDED.

An Important Arrest Made by Officer Wittmann.

## PLUCK AND BRAVERY DISPLAYED.

Against Unknown Odds the Officer Enters a Dark Cellar in Search of Invaders—Succeeds in Placing a Burglar Behind the Bars—A Massillon Man.

Policeman Julius Wittmann did a clever piece of work Sunday morning by catching a burglar in the act of robbing S. F. Wefler's East Main street grocery store. Officer Wittmann, who is on night duty at the square, was making his rounds shortly after 8 o'clock and as is his usual custom entered the court in the rear of the store. Just as he turned to leave, he noticed a light flicker in the cellar then die out. The light reappeared at intervals and the officer came to the conclusion that some person was striking matches to avoid the boxes and barrels with which the cellar is filled.

Further investigation showed the officer that two panes of glass in the cellar door had been broken and that the bar with which the door is locked had been removed. Suspecting that burglars were within but not knowing number their Officer Wittmann blew his whistle for assistance, but none came, as the other officers were at that time on their beats some distance from the square. He then drew his revolver and cautiously entered the cellar, barring the door after him in order to delay any individual who might slip past him in the darkness.

After proceeding a short distance, the officer found that he, too, required light, and by striking matches he thoroughly searched the cellar. He realized the chances he was taking, he said, but it was impossible to proceed without light, so he prepared for the worst. He finally heard footsteps on the floor above and, ascending the steps, he lighted a lamp which he found there and continued the search. In the bar-room in the rear of the store he found his man seated at one of the tables, feigning sleep. The fellow was immediately placed under a rest and proved to be Frank Seiler, a young man of this city. Seiler inquired for "the boys" and said he must have fallen asleep and been locked in, but the story had no effect on the officer. After ascertaining that Seiler was unarmed, Wittmann started to leave the building with his prisoner, who pretended to be almost helpless from drink. In the cellar, however, Seiler suddenly sobered and turned on the officer, but more than found his match, for a few well directed blows from Wittmann's fist caused him to cry enough.

On reaching the court, Officer Wittmann again blew for assistance, not wishing to leave the store unprotected, and Otto Kopp and Night Clerk Deiones, of the Hotel Conrad responded. With the officer's revolver Messrs. Kopp and Deiones stood guard at the cellar door, until Seiler had been placed behind the bars, then on the officer's return the three carefully searched the premises, being joined later by two of the clerks, who were returning from a wake. Seiler had no accomplice, however, but it was found that the cash register had been robbed of about \$3 in small change and that several boxes of cigars had been carried into the cellar. The change, in denomination of one, five and ten cents, was found on Seiler's person. The police are of the opinion that Seiler was about to leave the building with the cigars and money, when detected by officer Wittmann. Seiler had many friends among the young men of the city. He recently came to Massillon from a Michigan city, and lived with his mother, who conducts a boarding house in Mill street. Several weeks ago Mr. Wefler's cash register was relieved of the change that is left over night, and the cash drawer in List Bros' meat market was also robbed. These thefts are now attributed to Seiler.

The major has fixed the hour for Seiler's hearing at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

## ENTERED A PLEA OF GUILTY.

Another Thief Captured by the Massillon Police.

The arrest on Saturday by Officer Wissmar of a young man who gave the name of John Smith proved to be more important than at first expected. Smith was taken into custody because a Canton youth named George Shively claimed the former had taken \$2.60 from him, which he refused to return. Smith had two lodge pins, a ring and a good overcoat when arrested, besides the revolver he had given to Shively. Saturday night Marshal Markel went to Canton and ascertained that as Arthur Batton the man under arrest had served a term in the workhouse, having been released about two weeks ago. The overcoat in Smith's possession was the property of Superintendent Pontius of the institution and had been stolen on Friday, and in the pockets were a pair of gloves belonging to H. W. Loeffler, of Massillon. Smith had boarded with Mrs. Mary Lower in East Tuscarawas street in Canton, but left unceremoniously, taking with him the revolver, pins and ring belonging to the Lower household. Smith was arraigned before Mayor Wise just before noon today and entered a plea of guilty to the charge of larceny. He was sentenced to the work house for 30 days, fined \$25 and the costs, the latter amounting to \$8.20. Smith said he had not stolen the overcoat but had purchased it from a fellow in Canton.

The words of praise bestowed upon Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it prove the merit of the medicine.

AMERICAN MATCHES.  
The Diamond Match Company will Manufacture in Germany.

AKRON, Nov. 15.—[By Associated Press]—O. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match Company, who recently returned from Europe, makes the statement that arrangements have been concluded with the German imperial government by which a mammoth new match factory will be erected by the Diamond company in the Fatherland. The plant will be located at Dresden. This makes the fourth factory which the Diamond has established in Europe in the past few years.

Handbook of the Tariff.  
The understanding of the complicated provisions of the new tariff law has been greatly simplified by the issuance of this manual. To digest the tariff law is no easy task, but to digest the food taken into the gastric receptacle is rendered easy by the use of that thorough stomach, Hoechst's Stomach. Bitters. It prevents and cures malaria, kidney and rheumatic trouble, remedies nervousness and insomnia, and removes constipation and biliousness. Appetite, as well as the ability to satisfy it without subsequent abdominal disturbance, is restored by this fine stomachic, which also accelerates convalescence. Persons in the decline of life and the infirm of every age and sex find it of material assistance.

## Good Winter Reading.

For farmers in the Eastern states is now being distributed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry., free of charge to those who will send their address to H. F. Hunter, Immigration Agent for South Dakota, Room 565, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago. The finely illustrated pamphlet "The Sunshine State," and other publications of interest to all seeking new homes in the most fertile section of the West will serve to entertain and instruct every farmer during the long evenings of the winter months. Remember, there is no charge—address as above.

California in Three Days.  
Via Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line. The Overland Limited leaves Chicago daily at 6:30 p. m., reaches San Francisco 8:45 the third evening, and Los Angeles 1:20 next afternoon. The equipment of this train is new and thoroughly modern, as is that of the Pacific Express, which leaves Chicago daily at 10:30 p. m. and reaches San Francisco at 9:45 the fourth morning. For rates and other information ask your nearest ticket agent or write: C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street, (Park Building) Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Patron of Husbandry—Ohio Grange New Philadelphia, Ohio, December 13th and 15th, 1898

Half rates via "Big Four" tickets will be good going only on December 12 and 13, 1898. Returning, tickets will be good leaving New Philadelphia to and including December 17, 1898. For tickets and full information call on any ticket agent of the Big Four Route, or address the undersigned.

E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Ass't Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

One Way Setters' Rates via Big Four  
To specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Louisiana, and Virginia. Tickets will be on sale, Nov. 15, Dec. 6-27, 1898; Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, 1899. For full information and tickets, call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Ass't Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

## The Battleship Wisconsin

Will be launched in San Francisco, Saturday, November 26th. The official train carrying state officials and the christening party will start from Martineau, Milwaukee and Chicago, Saturday, November 19th, going via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. Stops will be made at St. Paul, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver. Pullman palace sleeping cars, dining cars, observation cars for the exclusive use of the party for the entire trip, under the direction of Mr. Reau Campbell, general manager of the American Tourist Association. A limited number of tickets at reduced rates, covering all expenses, will be sold. They include railway and sleeping car fares, meals in dining cars, hotels, carriages, etc. For details address The American Tourist Association, 1124 Marquette Building, Chicago.

## Go South This Winter.

For the present winter season the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company has improved its already nearly perfect through service of Pullman Vested Sleeping Cars and elegant day coaches from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago, to Mobile, New Orleans and the Gulf Coast, Thomasville, Ga., Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Palm Beach and other points in Florida. Perfect connection will be made with steamer lines for Cuba, Porto Rico, Nassau and West Indian ports. Tourist and home-seekers excursion tickets on sale at low rates. Write C. P. Atmore, G. A. Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

## Home Seekers' Cheap Excursions.

On October 18, November 1, 13, December 7 and 20, the North-Western Line will sell home seekers' excursion tickets, with favorable time limits, to numerous points in the West and South at exceptionally low rates. For tickets and full information apply to C. Traver or Frank Irish, 507 Smithfield street (Park Building), Pittsburgh, Pa., or W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

## Home Seekers' Excursion.

At very low rates via Big Four. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec. 6 and 20, to specified points in Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Tickets will be on sale Nov. 15, Dec. 6-20, Jan. 3-17, Feb. 7-21, March 7-21, April 4-18, specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia. For full information and ticket rates, limits, routes, etc., call on agents Big Four Route, or address the undersigned. E. O. McCormick, Pass. Traffic Mgr., Warren J. Lynch, Ass't Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Cincinnati.

Boys' lamb knit mittens and gloves, 25c. Doll, 4 East Main street.

## THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

## HOW LONDON FIRST LEARNED THAT IT HAD ENDED.

Story of the Reporter Who Got the "Scoop" and Who Then Induced Bismarck to Allow Him to Send Out the News Over His Private Wire.

During the Franco-German war, from Oct. 18, 1870, to March 1, 1871, I was attached to the headquarters of the crown prince, who occupied an unassuming little villa called Les Ombrages, in an outskirt of Versailles, his august father residing throughout the prefecture of the whilom "royal burgh," and Count Bismarck, with his staff of counsellors and secretaries, in a detached house of the Rue de Provence. I often met the chancellor out of doors, walking or riding, during that long and bitter winter, but sedulously refrained from soliciting audiences, being well aware that the visits of a war correspondent, who had everything to ask and nothing to tell, could not possibly be welcome to so desperately overworked a statesman as Bismarck.

By what means I need not explain in this place, I had been made acquainted with the precise terms of the capitulation of Paris at an early hour of the morning after the conclusion of the armistice, and had, moreover, good reason to believe that the conditions of the surrender had not been communicated to any other correspondent of an English or even a German newspaper at headquarters. Having obtained the supremely important item of news, what was I to do with it? Unless it could be forthwith transmitted to The Daily Telegraph by telegraph, my chances of forestalling my fellow correspondents would be annihilated, and there was no wire at my disposal—or, for that matter, at that of any foreign journalist—within the vast radius of the lines of investment.

The situation appeared an utterly hopeless one, until suddenly the happiest of "happy thoughts" flashed through my mind. Perhaps the all powerful chancellor, newly created a prince of the young German empire, would authorize the transmission to London of my dispatch over his own official wire, by means of which he was "en rapport" with every European capital except beleaguered Paris. There was no time to lose. Before 8 a. m. I had taken down the articles of capitulation from the lips of my informant, within half an hour I had copied them out, "large, bold and handsome," on two pages of foolscap and had made myself presentable.

At 9 o'clock I presented myself at the street door of the house in the Rue de Provence and sent up my card to Count Lothar Bucher, with a penciled request that he would allow me to speak to him in private. Almost immediately he came down to the waiting room on the ground floor, into which I had been shown, and asked me what he could do for me. "Can you procure me a five minutes' audience of the prince?" I replied, "I don't know," was the rejoinder, "but I'll try. The chancellor is extremely busy, but perhaps he'll see you if you can assure me that the matter is really urgent." I declared that for me it could not possibly be more so, whereupon Bucher left me—I confess, in a fever of anxiety—and was absent for about a quarter of an hour, at the expiration of which he reappeared and beckoned to me to follow him up stairs.

In an ex-boudoir on the first floor converted into a sort of office I found the chancellor awaiting me. After the briefest of greetings he said, "Pray, tell me what you want in the fewest possible words, for I have not a moment to lose." I produced my dispatch, handed it to him and asked him if it was substantially correct.

After looking through it he answered: "Yes, it is." I don't know how you got your information, and I don't intend to ask, but these are the terms on which Paris surrenders. What then?" When I besought his permission to forward the message over his wire, he laughed rather grimly, saying, "You must be mad to want to do such a thing!"

I urged upon him that the tension of public feeling in England with respect to the fate of Paris was very painful—many people's sympathy being temporarily averted from Germany by harrowing accounts of the sufferings undergone by the population of the French capital. "That tension would be considerably relieved, sir," I replied, "by the knowledge that the siege of Paris is come to an end and that the visitors have accorded merciful terms to the vanquished." Prince Bismarck held out against my importunity for about a couple of minutes, but he yielded at last, only stipulating that I should efface my name at the end of the dispatch.

"On no account can I allow you to sign a message sent over my wire. If your people in London do not believe it to be authentic when it reaches them, that is their affair. But it must go unsigned; it was accepted as authentic, and its publication that very afternoon in a special edition of The Daily Telegraph proved to be one of the greatest journalistic coups effected by any London newspaper during the Franco-German war.—London Telegraph.

Bagpipe Music.  
A Glasgow paper thus analyzes the music of the bagpipe: "Big flies on window, 72 per cent; cats on midnight tiles, 11½ per cent; voices of infant puppies, 6 per cent; grunting hungry pigs in the morning, 5½ per cent; steam whistles, 3 per cent; chant of cricket, 2 per cent."

In Japan a very useful accomplishment taught children is the use of both hands in writing and other work; hence there are no right or left handed people, as a rule, but both hands are used indiscriminately.

There are certain lucky creatures which never feel the pangs of thirst, for they are so constituted that drink is unnecessary to them and they never swallow a drop of water in their lives. Among these animals are certain gazelles of the far east and the lamas of Patagonia.

Some naturalists believe that hares never drink, but get enough liquid for their needs in the dew on the grass they eat, and it is certain that in the London zoological gardens a parquet lived over half a century without once drinking.

A considerable number of reptiles—serpents, lizards and some batrachians—thrive in places in which there is absolutely no water. In France in the neighborhood of the Losere there are herds of goats and cattle which hardly ever drink, and which, nevertheless, produce the milk of which the celebrated Roquefort cheese is made.

## REAL FACTS

Egypt's pyramids are to be lighted up inside and out with electric lamps. The power will come from the cataracts of the Nile.

One of the very rare albino squirrels was trapped recently by a Maine hunter. There is not a colored hair in its white fur, and the eyes are of a bright pink.

Mail is delivered in the Philippines about a month after it is posted in the United States. The time depends on connections, especially at Hong Kong, but mail is never delayed at that point more than three days.

A Rochester firm has recently been most successful as to induce several German breweries to adopt its system of fermentation, and many more are to follow. This is especially gratifying, owing to Germany's claim to being within the vast radius of the lines of investment.

The situation appeared an utterly hopeless one, until suddenly the happiest of "happy thoughts" flashed through my mind. Perhaps the all powerful chancellor, newly created a prince of the young German empire, would authorize the transmission to London of my dispatch over his own official wire, by means of which he was "en rapport" with every European capital except beleaguered Paris. There was no time to lose. Before 8 a. m. I had taken down the articles of capitulation from the lips of my informant, within half an hour I had copied them out, "large, bold and handsome," on two pages of foolscap and had made myself presentable.

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In speaking with a friend of mine about it, she recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, saying she knew it would cure me. I then sent for your medicine, and after taking three bottles of it, the tumor disappeared. Oh! do you know how much good your medicine has done me. I shall recommend it to all suffering women.—Mrs. Rosa GAUM, 720 Wall St., Los Angeles, Cal.

The great and unvarying success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in relieving every derangement of the female organs, demonstrates it to be the modern safeguard of woman's happiness and bodily strength.

More than a million women have been benefited by it.

Every woman who needs advice about her health is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass.

Ask your Druggist for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE

ELY'S Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug.

It is quickly absorbed.

It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Alleviates Inflammation.

Heals Irritation.

Protects the Membrane.

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

Full size 5c

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ELY BROTHERS, Warren Street, N. Y.

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COLD IN HEAD

## ALMOST A CENTENARIAN

James G. Blaine's Cousin the County's Oldest Resident.

## THE MOTHER OF A MILLIONAIRE

Mrs. Mary Swan, Who Lives with Her Daughter, Mrs. Lower, of Navarre, Passes Her Ninety-sixth Birthday in Good Health and With Unimpaired Memory.

NAVARRE, Nov. 17.—Mrs. Mary Gillespie Swan, of this place, the mother of a millionaire, and a cousin of the late James Gillespie Blaine, the famous American statesman, is the oldest woman in Stark County. If she is spared for a trifle more than three years, she will be a centenarian, having already passed the twenty-sixth milestone beyond humanity's allotted three score and ten. A great blessing to Mrs. Swan is her



MARY GILLESPIE SWAN.

unimpaired memory, and when the remissive mood is on she delights in describing events and relating anecdotes of days within the recollections of very few indeed.

Mrs. Swan was born during Jefferson's first administration, and in the midst of Napoleon's greatest brilliancy. She lived contemporary with most of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and she can recall the faces and figures of many of them; she remembers the day on which Lafayette came to America by invitation of congress; she can speak from personal knowledge of conditions which prevailed during four American wars; she witnessed the public execution of John Fuson, the postboy murderer, executed in New Philadelphia during the winter of 1825-6, she fed John Bachtel, Stark county's first murderer, who called at her home a few hours after he had killed his wife, and she was instrumental in his capture by giving explicit directions as to his whereabouts to the authorities; and in addition to all this, as is hardly necessary to say, her wonderful memory can bring up countless hundreds of other events and occurrences, many characteristic of the process of development which has converted the unbroken wilderness into the fair land today rightly known as "God's country." Mrs. Swan has had experiences with Indians and wild beasts; in a word she has suffered all the hardships and privations which were the common lot of the early pioneers.

The date and place of Mrs. Swan's birth are Sept. 19, 1802, and what was at that time Hampshire county, Virginia. There she resided until 1818, when she went to Pennsylvania, remaining in that state for two years. In 1820, she accompanied friends to Ohio, visiting points where now stand Steubenville, Richmond, Jefferson, New Rumley and New Philadelphia. In New Rumley, Mrs. Swan and her friends took lodgings in the only building which marked the settlement, which subsequently became the birthplace of the famous General George A. Custer. While in the vicinity of New Philadelphia, Mrs. Swan remembers distinctly of having seen Big Foot, the desperate Indian of the Tuscarawas, after wards slain by Poe.

During the same year, in Ohio, Mrs. Swan, or rather Mary Gillespie, was married to Nicholas Swan. They resided near Wooster, Wayne county, until the fall of 1822, when Mr. Swan took his young wife to a new home near Mt. Eaton. Here they lived for eighteen years, in 1840 moving to Sugarcreek township, Stark county. Ten years later (1850) the husband and father died. In Sugar creek township Mr. and Mrs. Swan conducted a tavern, a house of excellent reputation, and the most famous in these parts at that period. Mrs. Swan's father and James G. Blaine's mother were brother and sister. She loved her famous cousin dearly, and she still cherishes his memory. Mrs. Swan is a devout Christian, and rests in abiding faith in Jesus, patiently awaiting her summons home, which hosts of loving friends—all who know her in fact—hope may yet be many years distant. She now lives largely in the past, and enjoys no associations so much as those with her old friends and neighbors. She is a delightful conversationalist, and Navarre folks always look forward with the keenest pleasure to a visit at her home or a meeting with her.

Mrs. Swan is the mother of ten children, one of her sons, Edward Swan, of Salt Lake City, being a millionaire. Mr. Swan visits his mother annually. He is now well up in years himself. Three of Mrs. Swan's sons fought in the war of the rebellion. Several of them went West early in life, and by good management and hard work all have been successful, though none have had a fortune of Edward, who throughout the West as the "g." His ranch is the largest and his grazing stock is the In consequence of the early

departure of her sons, Mrs. Swan lived for many years alone in the old home-stead, not coming to Navarre until 1883. She has since resided with her youngest daughter, Mrs. Lower.

Six of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Swan are living. She is the grandmother of forty-four children, great-grandmother of ninety-two, and great-great-grandmother of six children. Following are the names of her children with their ages:

Name.	When Born.	Age.
Kitty,	May 12, 1822,	76 years.
Eliza,	April 9, 1824,	74 years.
Edras,	February 14, 1826,	72 years.
Ja-.	January 11, 1828,	70 years.
Meissa,	May 9, 1830,	68 years.
Edward,	April 20, 1832,	66 years.
Lilburn,	November 27, 1833,	65 years.
Nancy,	January 7, 1836,	62 years.
Encs,	September 11, 1837,	61 years.
Mary Ann,	June 6, 1839,	59 years.

## NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE LETTER.

EAST GREENVILLE, Nov. 17.—The Rev. Mr. Torbet preached in the M. E. church Sunday.

Elmer Kittinger, of Reedsburg, is visiting here at present.

Clarence Hemptly, of the Eighth regiment, left for Wooster last week.

Mrs. Howell Edwards, of Dalton, visited in town Sunday.

F. Kaufman and E. Kergen, of Dalton, were in town Sunday, the guests of C. S. Hartman.

An elocutionary entertainment will be held in the M. E. church next Saturday evening.

J. H. Howells has broken ground for a new store room.

Mr. Emerson, of Coshocton, is spending a week in town, being on a business mission.

An oyster supper will be held in the M. E. church Thursday evening, November 21, for the benefit of the church. Everybody is cordially invited to come.

The dedication of the Congregational church will be held on November 19, 20 and 21.

Messrs. H. C. Graybill, H. E. Walter and J. D. Zupp were in Dalton on Monday.

Epworth League Sunday evening, Y. P. S. C. E. on Monday evening. All are earnestly requested to come.

The mines, with the exception of the Klondike, are working slowly at present.

The entertainment for the benefit of the band was a decided success. The programme rendered was an excellent one, every feature being well received. The members of the Dramatic Club and band desire to thank the people of East Greenville and vicinity for the excellent patronage shown to the play. The proceeds will go to help defray expense incurred in the purchase of the band instruments. We hope to profit by the services of this organization in the future, as it is doing excellently.

## An Unparalleled Time Record

Was made every day during the period of the Omaha Exposition by the trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on its Chicago & Omaha Short Line.

Although its trains hauled from ten to thirteen well-filled sleeping cars and coaches each night, yet schedule time of arrival at Omaha and at Chicago was an accomplished fact—a record to be proud of, and which has resulted in establishing the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway in the minds of the traveling community as the shortest, best and most reliable route from Chicago to Omaha as well as to California.

All coupon ticket agent sell tickets via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. Y. For information regarding the line address E. G. Hayden, Traveling Passenger Agent, 131 The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

Years of suffering relieved in a night. Itching piles yield at once to the curative properties of Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are.

'He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

## TONSILINE

## CURES

## SORE THROAT

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsilite not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

25 and 50 cents, all druggists.

CANTON, O.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The stock market opened firm and generally stronger than it closed yesterday, with good buying all along the line. Northwest being bought freely by Mr. Wormser, and the price will work higher. Atchison preferred again showed great strength advancing two points and reaching the high point of the advance.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Sugar	121 1/2	122 1/2	120	122 1/2
American Tobacco	140 1/2	141 1/2	139	140 1/2
Atchison (Pfd.)	42 1/2	44 1/2	41 1/2	44 1/2
O. & C. 4	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chicago Gas.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Chicago & Nashville	60 1/2	61	59 1/2	61
Magazine	94 1/2	95	93 1/2	94 1/2
Missouri Pacific	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2
New York Central	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Ok Island	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
St Paul	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Western Union	93	93 1/2	92	93

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs steady to strong, \$3.15@ \$3.50; cattle steady; beeves, \$4.00@ \$5.60.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The little show of strength in wheat at the close yesterday was lost sight of this morning when the cables announced wheat to have declined in Liverpool again after our repudiation of the weakness shown there yesterday. Receipts were large and exports light, being 347,000 bushels; notwithstanding these bear features, the market rallied at the close on the covering of shorts. Puts, 66; calls, 68.

Wheat per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
May	65 1/2	66	65 1/2	66

Corn per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
May	33	33 1/2	33	33 1/2

Oats per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	24	24 1/2	24	24 1/2
May	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2

Pork per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	7 75	7 82	7 70	7 82
Jan	8 82	8 92	8 80	7 92

Lard per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	4 77	4 85	4 77	4 85
Jan	4 82	4 92	4 85	4 92

TOLEDO, Nov. 16.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 71 1/2.

DALTON, Nov. 16.—Wheat, 66-66.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon market:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel.....

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2</